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Adams, Franklin George

Woman suffrage in Kansas

Topeka

1888

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Woman Suffrage in Kansas.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE
IN KANSAS.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN KANSAS IN 1887,

AS TOLD BY THE NEWSPAPERS
OF THE STATE.

WITH

A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN THE STATE, AND STATISTICAL TABLES OF THE WOMEN'S VOTES IN 1887-8.

BY

F. G. ADAMS,
SECRETARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
AND
PROF. W. H. CARRUTH.

TOPEKA, KANSAS:
THE GEO. W. CRANE PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1888.

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A SKETCH OF THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN KANSAS.

There is, on the whole, more cause for amusement than for indignation in the perennial wonder expressed by recent arrivals from older Eastern countries in newly-settled Western communities, at not finding the inhabitants rude savages, who live in tents or dug-outs, and eat their meat with their fingers, and uncooked at that. Such wonder quite ignores the fact that the pioneers in new regions, while including, to be sure, in the advance guard, rough and lawless elements, are, for the most part, the more vigorous and progressive members of the mother communities, who leave them for the very purpose of finding or establishing the conditions of a better civilization. While, therefore, the outward and material elements of refinement, which are perhaps more effects and means of culture than causes, are lacking, it is only to be expected that there will prevail more advanced and hopeful views and purposes in new countries than in old ones.

Such an expectation would be especially justified regarding Kansas, since the settlement of the State was inspired largely by the idea of combating the progress of human slavery; and the idea became all the more dear to the early settlers for being fought for. In Kansas, if anywhere, might one expect to find hearts open to the broadest and most thorough-going democratic measures; and the history of the movement which is here to be recorded shows how well founded was this expectation.

Among the Kansas pioneers were very many who favored a real universal suffrage, and it was due probably to the complication of interests, and especially of the slavery question, that the State was not admitted to the Union on such a basis. These

men, whose wives and mothers and sisters had shared with them all the difficulties and dangers of the trial, the camp, the siege and the sack, were little disposed to deny them full equality with themselves. The demonstration had been too recent and too complete for that. As it was, like the Germans as they were in the time of Tacitus, "in all important matters they consulted their women;" and so it came about that Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols was given the privilege of the floor in the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and at her request and that of other ladies, the charter of the State was made to guarantee to women complete equality of rights with men in regard to property and the control of children.

In harmony with this resolution, the first State Legislature enacted the present very liberal laws regarding property rights of women, the most liberal statute in the Union, and also a law giving women the franchise in school-district elections.

Between the time of the constitutional convention and the legislative session of 1867, a period filled with war and, worse than war, "bushwhacking," and filled also with perpetual and irrepressible proofs of the patriotism and fortitude of the women of all the Union, no less than those of Kansas, we may believe that the suffrage agitation was carried on, if at all, only in private and in "still, small voices." But when the nation was confronted with the problem of assimilating a great body of disenfranchised free men, Kansas was among the first States to wrestle with the difficulty, and, inevitably, the question of woman suffrage came with that of white suffrage.

B. F. Simpson, of Miami county, introduced a resolution in the Legislature of 1867, submitting to the voters of the State an amendment striking from the constitution the word "white" before "male citizens," and the resolution was immediately amended by S. N. Wood, of Chase county, by proposing to strike out the word "male" also. A considerable number of petitions for the passage of the woman suffrage resolution were received, not much opposition was manifested, and both resolutions were adopted by the legislature by majorities of five to one.

Mr. Wood immediately issued a call for a woman suffrage convention, which was held at Topeka, April 2, 1867. Gov. Crawford was made president, and the officers and participants were the leading men and women of the State. Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell made addresses, and held meetings the length and breadth of the State for the three months following. During the summer Olympia Brown continued the work of advocacy, and from September until the election Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton. The famous Hutchinson family of singers did much to aid the cause, and, of course, a large number of Kansans, notably Chas. Robinson, S. N. Wood, Lieut. Gov. Root, Messrs. Ritchie, Lorimer, D. R. Anthony, R. B. Taylor, S. J. Crawford, Col. Coffin, and Senators Ross and Pomeroy. Fourteen out of twenty Kansas newspapers favored the woman suffrage amendment. The hopes of the friends of the cause were high. It was declared, after the defeat, that if the vote could have been taken in May the amendment would have carried.

But a small number of prominent Republicans, bitterly opposed to the new measure, began a campaign of ridicule, attacking personally the "Eastern emissaries" as "the unsexed of both sexes," while at the same time attempting to persuade the especial friends of negro suffrage that the only security for their measure lay in opposition to the other. As drowning men try to save themselves by pushing others under, colored men canvassed the State in opposition to the claims of white women for equality with themselves. Whether these hostile tactics alone would have succeeded may still be questioned, but, irritated and discouraged by this attack from the rear, the managers of the woman suffrage campaign made the fatal mistake of appealing to the Democratic party for support in a State overwhelmingly Republican, and that at a time when party hatred was most intense. Added to all this was the fact that the *New York Tribune* and the *New York Independent*, both edited by leading liberals on whose support the advocates of woman suffrage had counted with assurance, remained neutral or half hostile.

Both amendments were defeated. The negro suffrage amendment received 10,000 votes out of 30,000, the woman suffrage amendment 9,000. Soon after the negro was enfranchised by the amendment to the United States constitution. The woman's hour had not yet come.

In 1881 a popular vote, secured in no small measure by the labors of women in and out of temperance organizations, enacted an amendment to the State constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The friends of the amendment looked forward with considerable anxiety to the practical operations of the new law, having before them the declarations that such measures had always been and must be failures. However, this was not true in Kansas. From the very first the consumption of liquor was reduced and the amount of intoxication lessened. Nevertheless it was felt that in many parts of the State, especially in the cities, the enforcement of the law left much to be wished for, and the friends of prohibition and of woman suffrage began looking toward each other for help.

Public suffrage work in the State ceased after the defeat of 1867, and was not revived until 1879, when a local woman suffrage association was formed at Lincoln, Kansas, under the leadership of Mrs. Anna C. Wait. In June, 1884, the Kansas Woman Suffrage Association was organized, and has held regular annual meetings since. As a direct result of this organization the House, in 1885, by a vote of 75 to 45 appointed a standing committee on the political rights of women, a similar proposition in the Senate failing by a tie vote. A bill granting women municipal suffrage, drafted by T. L. Bond, was introduced in the House by Hon. F. J. Kelley, of Cawker City, and supported by great numbers of petitions, but no vote was reached owing to the low position of the bill on the calendar.

At the special session of 1886, bills granting women municipal suffrage were introduced in both Houses—in the Senate by L. B. Kellogg, in the House by F. J. Kelley—and reported favorably by the committees to which they were referred, but opponents took advantage of the crowded condition of the

calendar to put the bill out of reach in the Senate, and in the House charges of a combination of interests between the advocates of woman's municipal suffrage and the "Third Party," then hostile to the Republicans, changed what promised to be a victory into an easy defeat.

In the work of 1886 the Women's Christian Temperance Union had taken considerable part in the circulation of petitions, and Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall, president of the State organization, and other members, had attended the session of the Legislature and worked for the suffrage bill. But in the summer of 1886 this powerful organization, recognizing in municipal suffrage a means of aiding in the work of prohibition, decided officially to advocate the measure before the next Legislature, and the Suffrage Association, thus reinforced, went to work with renewed courage. In October the American Woman Suffrage Association held its annual meeting in Topeka, bringing once more to Kansas the veterans of 1867, Mrs. Lucy Stone and Mr. Blackwell, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and a number of other noted persons. Miss Anthony, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, who had done much in previous campaigns, Mrs. Clara B. Colby, of Nebraska; Mrs. E. L. Saxon, of Tennessee, Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, Rev. Annie Shaw, and all of the local speakers of the Suffrage Association, as well as of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, presented the cause in all parts of the State, throughout the fall and winter, and a subject was rarely more thoroughly and more widely discussed.

The suffrage bill was introduced in the Senate by R. W. Blue, of Linn county, and in the House by T. T. Taylor, of Reno county. After a long debate the bill passed the Senate by the following vote:

Ayes—Allen, Bawden, Blue, Codding, Congdon, Crane, Donnell, Edmonds, Green, Humphrey, Jennings, M. C. Kelley, H. B. Kelley, John Kelly, Kellogg, Kimball, Kohler, Miller, Redden, Ritter, Rush, Shean, Wasson, White and Young—25.

Noes—Buchan, Case, Harkness, Harwi, Hewins, Kirk, Lingenfelter, Lloyd, Lowe, Marshall, Pickler, Sheldon and Smith—13.

Absent—Barker and Granger.

All the Senators were Republicans, except Messrs. Hewins, Lingenfelter and Lowe, who were Democrats.

In the House there was a much longer debate, in which it was charged that the measure was being championed by Republicans because they expected to gain power by the extension of the suffrage to women, whereupon it very naturally occurs to one to say that if a party gains power by the advocacy of righteous measures it deserves so to do. The same objection was made to the adoption of negro suffrage and of prohibition. (A complete report of the debate in the House may be found in the minutes of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association for 1887.) The bill was passed by the following vote, (Republicans in Roman letters, Democrats in *Italics*):

Ayes—Admire, Arnold of Pottawatomie, *Arnold* of Reno, Banner, Bard, Beattie, Blaker, Bollinger, Bolmar, Boies, Bottorff, Bowersock, Bowman, Boyd, Brown, Butin, Carpenter, Chambers, Clogston, Coleman, Conrad, Cooper, Cook, Corbett, Cox of Douglas, Cox of Stafford, Crew, Currier, Davies, Earlywine, Edwards, Elliott, Flora, Fryhofer, Hatfield, Hazen, Haun, Hostetter, Hubbard, Jacobs, Johnston, Justus, King, Kirtland, Knapp, Kuney, Lacey, Lawrence, Lewis, Lybarger, McAfee, McCall, McCammon, McGregor, McNeal, McTaggart, Matlock, Maurer, Miller of Neosho, Miller of Lincoln, Morrison, Morse, Morton, Murray, Poe, Price, Ream, Reitz, Rhodes, Sawhill, *Seaver*, Sherman, Simpson, Skinner, Stratford, Taylor of Reno, Taylor of Wabaunsee, Thompson, Tilton, Turner of Wallace, Walrond, West, *Willhoite*, Williamson, Wilson, York, Zeigler and the Speaker—91.

Noes—Benning, Bond, *Campbell*, *Carroll*, *Donohue*, Doty, *Eaton*, *Fockele*, *Gable*, *Glass*, *Henshaw*, Hunter, *Hurd*, *Johnson*, *Kirkman*, *Martin*, Myton, *Potter*, *Reotzel*, *Thrailkill*, *Timmons*, *Trovinger*—22.

Absent or not voting—Amos, Berry, Calderhead, Chadsey, Gillett, Goodsoe, Hargrave, Leach, O'Meara, Pollinger, Rogers, Slavens and Young.

Mr. Bolmar explained that Colonel Veale was unavoidably absent and desired to be recorded as voting for the bill.

The bill was sent to Governor John A. Martin on the 11th, and received his signature on the afternoon of February 15, 1887, and read as follows:

AN ACT in relation to municipal suffrage for women, being an act concerning the qualifications of voters in cities of the first, second and third class.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SEC. 1. That in any election hereafter held, in any city of the first, second or third class, for election of city or school officers, or for the purpose of authorizing the issuance of any bonds for school purposes, the right of any citizen to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex; and women may vote at such elections the same as men, under like restrictions and qualifications, and any woman possessing the qualifications prescribed for men shall be eligible to any office in such cities.

Immediately the State Equal Suffrage Society and the Women's Christian Temperance Union began a most active canvass to arouse the women of the State to a proper sense of the power and possibilities of their new right. Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge and Mrs. Rastall for the latter organization, and Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Mrs. Colby and Mrs. Gougar for the former, held meetings daily and nightly, and the columns of friendly newspapers were loaded with appeal and argument.

The following extracts from the press of the State are intended to speak for themselves, but a few points may here be brought to notice. And first, for the press of the State, it must be said that probably no one means accomplished so much in making the experiment a success. By a careful poll three-fourths of the Republican newspapers of the State welcomed the new regime, and did what their circumstances would permit to encourage the participation of women in the elections. A small number of Democratic papers were also more or less friendly, though the vote in the Legislature probably is a fair index of the attitude of the two great parties on the subject. But whether friendly or not, the number can be counted on one's fingers of those which indulged in any ungentlemanly remarks regarding the women who voted or took a more active part in the elections. The press of Kansas in this, as in most matters, represented the most advanced and liberal sentiments of the people.

Of the means for stirring the interest of the women, the circulars sent out by societies and individuals deserve mention. The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association and the Women's Christian Temperance Union united in the following address, 50,000 copies of which were circulated, largely by the labor of Mrs. Senator Bawden and other ladies of Ft. Scott:

WHAT VOTERS CAN DO!

AN ADDRESS TO THE WOMEN OF KANSAS.

Do you not wish to have all dramshops, gambling dens and houses of prostitution closed in your city?

Do you not wish to have your schools in the most competent hands, and your school houses made wholesome places for your children?

Do you not wish to help make your town as attractive as possible, to encourage your library and to discourage rowdyism and pauperism?

Do you not wish to have your streets and public places kept cleaner and in better order?

Do you not wish to have live stock kept from roaming your streets, breaking your walks and invading your gardens?

Do you not wish to have your money spent as prudently as possible?

Then use your newly acquired power. By the new law passed this winter, women in cities are voters.

City officers to be elected this spring have these and many more matters affecting the welfare of your home in their hands.

The city council makes all laws for the government of the city. They may re-enact the State prohibitory law as a city ordinance, thus bringing its enforcement within the hands of city officers.

The board of education makes your schools what they are—may make. them what they should be.

The mayor is charged with seeing to the enforcement of all city laws He appoints the marshal, attorney, engineer, street commissioner, policemen, and, except in cities of the second class, the treasurer. Note how much depends on the mayor.

The marshal's duty is to arrest all offenders against both city and State laws, on view. Where there's a will there's a way. Do you not want a marshal who will see?

The police judge's duty is to try all cases of violation of city laws, and to give the guilty due punishment. A police judge in sympathy with law breakers can invalidate the best of ordinances. Do you want a police udge who will compound with crime?

The city attorney's business is to prosecute all cases before the police court. If he neglects to act, neither a good judge nor good laws are of much use.

Following was a statement of the "How and When," and signed by Fanny H. Rastall, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and Sarah A. Brown and W. H. Carruth for the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association.

No less powerful than this were the appeals which follow, all of which were copied largely by the papers of the State, about fifty different papers printing one or more of them:

AN APPEAL.

To the Pastors of all Churches in Kansas, greeting:

REVEREND SIRS: We come to you in our extremity for help. In answer to the prayers and labor of the faithful, our God has given us a victory so large, that we are unable to reap the full fruits of it unaided. In the interest of reform, the good men of Kansas have been given a large reinforcement in their conflict against evil. The home guards are to be sent out to aid the main army in every city in Kansas. As in the case of the enactment of the prohibitory law, we realize that the largest work comes after legislation, or the fruits of victory are lost. The results of the legislation which gave to women in Kansas the municipal ballot should, and if properly used will, result in the purification of city governments throughout the State. It gives to the churches three-fold power in government, which should tell in favor of purity. If unused, the Christian women will be responsible for influences that may exist, which tend to degrade humanity.

For these reasons we come to you, as watchmen upon the walls of Zion asking that you utter no uncertain sound on this question to those under your care. We pray you to use every influence that may be brought to bear as in your judgment seems best, to induce those women, whose votes have helped to build up prosperous churches, to use the same power to build pure city governments, and protect the children of the Sabbath schools in this way from temptations to which they might in a moment of weakness yield. For Christ's sake and for humanity's sake, lift up your voices and urge the use of this proper and now legal method of aiding to bring nearer Christ's reign upon earth.

Yours for God and humanity,
KATE H. BIGGERS, *Secretary.*

FANNY H. RASTALL,
President Kansas W. C. T. U.

FRANCES E. WILLARD'S ADDRESS.

To the Women of Kansas:

You live on the world's vanguard plot of ground; the freest, the most favored. We all wish we lived there, too. But upon you the lot has falle n May your motto be,

"Forever ours, for good or ill,
On us the burden lies."

It is not the burden of your personal duty alone, to decide and cast your hard-earned ballot for the cause of clear brain, an outlawed liquor traffic, and a protected home, but it is the burden of half the race. Statesmen are saying: "If this new force proves itself capable of offsetting the saloon in

politics, we will let it loose to the last ounce of power, and save the State from an oligarchy more odious than that of the mediæval tyrants." Office seekers are saying, "If the women's vote turns the balance of power in municipal politics in favor of the home and against the saloon, we will take up their cause; for then it will be a sentiment no longer—it will 'mean business.'" Men in the grip of temptation are saying, "If these women will help the good men elect officers who will enforce the laws, then we have got one more chance." Heartbroken wives and mothers, whose best beloved are going down to death, are saying, "If they'll only rally now, when the State has given them the chance, (the happy women whose homes are full of sunshine,) *we too* may be happy once more." Saloon keepers are saying, with a tremor of fear such as they never felt before: "If the women go to the polls this spring, and by their vote show an overwhelming majority against us, and help to elect men who will use the law for all it's worth, we might as well give up." Meanwhile, fortunate women of Kansas, my head and heart predict that you are saying: "This is God's hour. Here eyes do regard us in eternity's stillness. This is one of history's highest and holiest consummations. Most of us did not seek this power; many of us have feared and dreaded it. *But it has come.* The clear-cut issue is, *Shall men who will close the saloons and keep them closed be placed in power?* That means boyhood's thoughtless steps protected; manhood's temptation lessened; woman's heart comforted. We dare not disregard these sacred interests; *we will vote for God and home and native land.*" Meanwhile in Illinois we work and watch, knowing if you are loyal, we, too, shall yet be free.

Yours for the coming days of deliverance, FRANCES E. WILLARD.

EVANSTON, ILL., March 11, 1887.

MRS. GOUGAR'S ADDRESS.

To the Women of Kansas:

By the passage of the law granting the women of Kansas the privilege of voting and holding office in all municipalities, a grave responsibility is placed upon you. The eyes of the country will be concentrated upon your action under this new order of things. If you shall fail in doing your whole duty at the present crisis, the vicious element of society will rejoice, and the good men who have believed in and trusted us to assist them in solving some of the grave problems of government that are upon us will be disheartened and discouraged. The three great corrupting elements of social and political life—the saloon, the brothel, and gambling den—have their power in the laws and officers that shield them. These are the most potent enemies of the home, and it is but natural that the ballot in the hands of women should remove these curses from behind the entrenchments of the law. You now have the power to do this great service in your hands. If you, the women of Kansas, come *en masse* to the rescue, and see to it that pure men are elected to public service, your cities placed under the control of the moral, law-abiding element of society, the lesson will be so potent that full franchise will be speedily granted all women.

HELEN M. GOUGAR.

In a number of the cities, and especially in Leavenworth, it was felt that the possibilities of the new law must be manifested, and hence the details of the canvass in that and a few of the larger cities are given more fully than elsewhere. In Leavenworth, Mrs. Gougar's rare courage and ability for organization found their fullest application, and the value of her work is beyond question. Though the ticket favored by the women was defeated, the opposing majority was reduced from 1,500 to 15.

Early in the canvass the question was raised as to the right of women under the law to vote for justice of the peace and constable, those officers being named in the constitution. At a rather late hour Attorney General Bradford gave his opinion that they could not so do. This immediately raised the question of separate ballot boxes, it being clear that to prevent fraud with a folded ballot, and since the women were not to vote for all the officers voted for by the men, there must be such boxes either for the two offices named, or for women. There was no uniform action in the matter, and in some cases, perhaps more than reported, the women did vote for those two officers.

Much more largely than our extracts show, the report was circulated that women who voted would be obliged to pay a poll tax, and this report undoubtedly deterred a small number from voting.

The so-called "Fifty-Foot Law," forbidding the approach of ticket peddlers, and all others save those about to cast their ballots, nearer than fifty feet of the polls, one of the most salutary police measures ever passed by our Legislature, was no doubt responsible for much of the unusual order at the polls, and for much which was, perhaps wrongly, attributed to the presence of women. Still this last cause effected much. The fifty-foot law probably encouraged many women to go to the polls who would not have done so otherwise, but the tremendous wind storm which prevailed over a large part of Kansas on election day was much more than an offset for this consideration.

The evening before election day, agents for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, and perhaps for other papers, engaged reports of the next day's doings in a number of larger cities, directing their reporters to cast as much ridicule as possible on the proceedings of the women. This fact will probably account for many of the unfavorable reports in the Eastern press.

Preceding the extracts from newspapers will be found a synopsis of the comments of the press, very many of which have been omitted in the necessary cutting down of the work. The references are left, however, partly to show the accumulation of testimony, and partly to enable any one sufficiently curious to pursue the matter further.

SYNOPSIS OF PRESS REPORTS.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE STATE.

Iola Register 4–15, Garnett Journal 4–9, Walnut Valley Times 5–8, Ashland (Clark county) Herald 4–14, Clyde Mail 4–14, Junction City Union 4–16, Baldwin Ledger 4–8, Syracuse Democrat 4–2, Leavenworth Times 4–3, 4–7, Mound City Clarion 4–15, McPherson Republican 4–7, Neosho County Journal, Sabetha Herald 4–6, Burlingame Independent 4–14, Saratoga Sun 4–6, Nickerson Argosy 4–14, Lyons Prohibitionist 4–14, Topeka Lance, Topeka Capital, Topeka Commonwealth, Caldwell Journal 4–7, Wellington Quid Nunc 4–6, Washington Republican 4–8.

UNUSUAL ORDER AT THE POLLS.

Atchison Champion 4–6, Great Bend Tribune 4–8, Ft. Scott Monitor 4–6, Comanche County Democrat 4–8, Columbus Advocate 4–6, Weir City Tribune 4–7, Clay Center Times 3–31, Arkansas City Dispatch 4–7, Cherokee Sentinel 4–8, Arcadia Reporter 4–7, Lawrence Tribune 4–8, Ottawa News 4–6, Syracuse News, Harper Graphic 4–6, Parsons Sun 4–8, Oswego Bee 4–5, Leavenworth Standard 4–6, and Times, Lincoln Republican, Frankfort Sentinel, Marshall Democrat 4–7, Glen Elder, Neosho County Journal 4–14, Centralia Journal 4–8, Sabetha Herald 4–6, Burlingame Chronicle 4–7, Osage City Free Press 4–7, Carbondale, Nickerson Argosy 4–14, Lyons Prohibitionist 4–7, Bunker Hill News 4–15, Wichita Globe 4–8, Topeka papers, Caldwell, Stafford Republican 4–7, Neosho Falls Post 4–8, Toronto Register 4–8, Kansas City (Wyandotte) Gazette 4–6.

THE BEST WOMEN VOTE.

Garnett Eagle 3–25, Journal 4–9, Greeley News 4–7, Sedan Times-Journal 4–8, Concordia Empire 3–31, Miltonvale News 4–14, Arkansas City Traveler 3–24, Arcadia Reporter 4–7, Kinsley Mercury, Syracuse Journal 4–8, Kingman News, Kingman Leader, Leavenworth Times, Pleasanton Observer 4–8, Mound City Clarion 4–8, Kirwin Chief 3–31, Nickerson Argosy 4–14, Stockton News 4–13, Wichita Beacon 4–5, Topeka Capital 4–6.

WOMEN'S VOTES FOR GOOD MORALS.

Iola Register, Ft. Scott Tribune 4–6, Walnut Valley Times 5–8, Chase County Leader 4–7, Arkansas City Traveler, Junction City Tribune 4–1, Chapman Courier 4–14, Solomon City Sentinel 4–13, Garden City Herald, Anthony Republican 4–11, Kingman News 4–6, Mound Valley Herald, Emporia News 4–7, Kirwin Chief 4–7, Stockton News 4–14.

THE WOMEN WON.

Garnett Plaindealer 4-8, Chase County Leader 4-7, Galena (Short Creek) Republican 4-9, Burlington Nonpareil 4-8, Burden Enterprise 4-7, Winfield, Arkansas City, Wellington, (see Winfield Courier 4-7,) Pittsburg Smelter 4-8, Junction City Tribune 4-7, Oberlin, Longton, Garden City, Millbrook, Madison, Syracuse, Anthony Enterprise, Sedgwick Pantagraph 4-7, Valley Falls New Era 4-7, Jewell City Democrat, Olathe Mirror, Kingman News 4-6, Norwich News, Mound City Clarion 4-8, Marion Record 4-7, Irving Leader 4-7, Beattie Star 4-8, Meade Center Globe 4-9, Paola Spirit 4-8, Beloit Courier 4-7, Glen Elder, Elk City, Independence, White City, Thayer Headlight 4-8, Sabetha, Norton, Burlingame Chronicle 4-7, Osage City Free Press 4-7, Larned Optic, Kirwin, Sterling Republican 4-5, Stockton News 4-14, Russell Journal 4-6, Scott City Sentinel 4-7, Topeka papers, Argonia, Caldwell, Haddam, Clifton, Washington Post 4-6, Yates Center.

SUFFRAGE A SUCCESS.

Sabetha Herald, Scott County Herald (quoted), and many similar declarations. Topeka Western Baptist, Topeka Journal, Capital, Commonwealth, Neosho Falls Post 4-8, Toronto Register 4-8.

MORE WOMEN VOTED THAN WAS EXPECTED.

Iola Register 4-7, Garnett Journal 4-9, Greeley News 4-7, Clyde Mail 4-14, Jamestown Kansan 4-2, Arcadia Reporter 4-7, Ottawa News 4-6, Attica Advocate 4-6, Mankato Review, Mound Valley Herald, Tonganoxie Mirror, Lincoln Beacon, Meade Center Globe 4-9, Coffeyville Journal 4-7, Neosho County Journal (Osage Mission) 4-7, Kirwin Independent 4-7, Fredonia Citizen 4-1, Yates Center Sun 4-8, News 4-8.

SUFFRAGE COME TO STAY.

Iola Register 4-14, Ft. Scott Monitor 4-7, Clyde Mail 4-14, Arcadia Reporter 4-7, Junction City Tribune 4-7, Howard Courant 4-8, Jewell County Republican, Oswego Bee 4-4, Mound City Clarion 4-15, Smoky Valley News 4-15, Cherryvale Republican, Chanute Times, Sabetha Herald 4-6, Burlingame Independent 4-7, Nickerson Argosy 4-14, Lyons Prohibitionist 4-14, Russell Record 4-7, Topeka Lance 4-14, Topeka Capital 4-6, Fredonia Citizen 4-1.

WOMEN VOTED AS THEIR HUSBANDS DID.

Atchison Patriot 4-7, Hazleton Express, Waverley News 4-14, LaCygne Journal, Washington Republican 4-8.

WOMEN DID NOT VOTE AS THEIR HUSBANDS.

Walnut Valley Times 5-6, Lawrence Tribune 3-25, Ottawa News 4-6, Hartland Herald 4-9, Harper Graphic 4-6, Valley Falls New Era 4-7, Sabetha Herald 4-6, Manhattan Republic 4-7, Topeka Capital 4-6.

WOMEN VOTED THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Atchison Patriot 4-7, Ft. Scott Monitor 4-7, Junction City Union 4-16, Lawrence Tribune 4-8, Journal 4-8, Mound City Clarion 4-8, Paola Republican 4-8, Logan Republican 4-7, Topeka Commonwealth 4-7, Fredonia Citizen 4-8.

COLORED WOMEN VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Paola Republican 4-8, Topeka Democrat 4-6.

WOMEN VOTED THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Atchison Champion 4-6, Augusta, Concordia Blade 4-8, Daylight 4-12, Abilene Gazette 4-7, Hartland Herald 4-7.

WOMEN SCRATCHED TICKETS.

Atchison Champion 4-6, Atchison Patriot 4-6, Ft. Scott Tribune 4-6, Blue Mound Star, Beattie Star 4-8, Osawatomie Gaslight, Topeka Capital 4-6.

WOMEN ARE INDEPENDENT.

Garden City Herald 4-5, Leavenworth Times 4-3, Cherryvale Republican, Sabetha Herald 4-6, Norton County Democrat 4-5, Sterling Republican 4-5, Smith Center Bazoo 4-9, Washington Register 4-8.

WOMEN EQUALLY DIVIDED ON LOCAL ISSUES.

Iola Courant 4-8, Beaumont Business 4-9, Columbus Star and Courier 4-7, Osage Democrat 4-7, Hutchinson News 4-7, Manhattan Mercury 4-6.

WOMEN'S VOTES DID NOT AFFECT THE RESULT.

LeRoy Reporter 4-9, McCune Times 4-8, Frankfort Bee 4-8, Cawker City Record 4-7.

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE SECURED GOOD CANDIDATES.

McPherson Republican 4-7, Burlingame Independent 4-14, Washington Republican 4-1.

SOME WOMEN VOTED BECAUSE OTHERS DID.

Iola Courant 4-8, Coffeyville Sun 4-9.

WOMEN VOTED WHO HAD NOT INTENDED TO DO SO.

Greeley News 4-7, Iola Courant 4-8, Arkansas City Traveler 3-24, Meade Center Republican 4-6, Coffeyville Sun 4-9, Washington Post 3-30.

A WOMAN COUNCIL.

Syracuse papers, Mound City.

WOMEN DID NOT SUPPORT WOMEN.

Eldorado Republican 4-6.

GENERAL TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION.

Arkansas City, Garden City, Syracuse, Anthony Republican 4-6, Leavenworth, Liberty Review, Sabetha Herald 4-6, Osage City Free Press 4-7, Sterling Republican 4-5, Randolph Echo 4-8, Stockton News 4-14.

HOW THE WOMEN BEHAVED.

Sabetha Herald 4-6, (this may be taken as a sample of innumerable similar but briefer expressions,) Burlingame Independent 4-7, Phillipsburg Dispatch 4-7, Wamego Agriculturist 4-8, Wichita Beacon, Topeka papers.

LADIES ACTED DISREPUTABLY.

Burlington Independent 4-8, Garden City Sentinel 4-6, Cherryvale (in Liberty Review).

WOMEN SELL THEIR VOTES.

Manhattan Mercury 4-6.

WOMEN VOTED AGAINST THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CITY.

Independence Star and Kansan 4-8.

WOMEN LOST NONE OF THEIR WOMANLINESS.

Great Bend Tribune 4-8, Sedan Times-Journal, Cherokee Sentinel 4-8, Girard Press 4-7, Chapman Courier 4-14, Leavenworth Times 4-6, Pleasanton Observer 3-26, Neosho County Journal 4-7, 4-14, Sabetha Herald 4-6, Burlingame Independent 4-7, Wichita Nation 4-8, Topeka Commonwealth 4-7.

WOMEN VOTED FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Madison, Anthony Republican 3-25, Oskaloosa Independent, Sabetha Herald 4-6, Topeka Capital 4-6, Stafford Republican 4-7, Haddam Clipper 4-7.

WOMEN NEGLECTED THEIR FAMILIES.

Washington Register 4-8.

WOMEN VOTE AGAINST TEMPERANCE.

Enterprise Anti-Monopolist 4-7, Norwich News, Pratt County Times 4-18.

THE CHURCHES ENCOURAGED VOTING.

Garnett Journal 4-2, Leavenworth Times 4-3, Sterling Bulletin 3-31, Russell Saturday Review 4-21.

PARTICIPATION OF W. C. T. U.

Sedgwick Pantagraph 4-7, Parsons Eclipse, Meade Center Republican 4-6, Stockton News 3-31, Russell, Wichita.

EFFECT ON MEN.

Parsons Sun 3-31, Pleasanton Observer 4-2, Emporia Republican 4-7, Sabetha Herald 4-6, Burlingame Chronicle 4-7, Lyons Republican 4-5.

WOMEN INTIMIDATED.

Paola Times 3-24, Lyons Republican 4-6, Bunker Hill Record 4-7, Wichita Beacon 4-4, Caldwell Journal 4-7, Mulvane Record 4-2, Washington Republican 4-14.

WOMAN COMPELLED TO VOTE WITH HUSBAND.

Great Bend Democrat 4-7.

PERSONAL VIOLENCE TO WOMEN.

Parsons Sun 3-31, Meade Center Globe 4-9, Sterling Republican 4-8.

DISRESPECT SHOWN WOMEN.

McPherson Democrat 4-8, Burlingame Independent 4-7, Wichita Beacon.

MORE WOMEN VOTE THAN MEN.

Americus.

CHARGE OF A BARGAIN BETWEEN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE W. C. T. U.

LeRoy Reporter 3-26, Independence Star and Kansan 4-15.

CONVERSIONS.

Burlington Republican 4-1, Junction City Union 4-16 (?), Kinsley Mercury, Syracuse News, Beloit Courier 4-7, Rush County Democrat 4-7, Topeka Lance 4-2, Yates Center Sun 4-8.

FAVORABLE DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

Rush County Democrat 4-7.

THE INTEREST WILL INCREASE.

Humboldt Union, Ellinwood Express 4-7, Irving Leader 4-7, Osawatomie Gaslight, Osage City Kansas People 4-6, Neosho Falls Post 4-8.

WOMEN IN CAUCUSES.

Olathe Mirror 4-2, Sterling Gazette 4-7, Lawrence Tribune.

DEMOCRATS VOTED AGAINST WOMEN.

Atchison Globe 4-6.

IT EDUCATES THE CHILDREN.

Sabetha Herald 4-6.

THE FAMILY VOTES TOGETHER.

Sabetha Herald 4-6.

WOMEN VOTED FOR JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Parsons, Independence Reporter. (Letter from Senator Blue.)

THE WEATHER ON ELECTION DAY.

Abilene Gazette 4-6. (The description will do for a great part of the State.) See also Kingman News 4-6.

GOOD ADVICE.

Wichita New Republic 4-9, (and many other papers.)

FALSE ALARM ABOUT POLL TAX.

Alton Empire 4-13, Mulvane Record 4-2.

EXTENSION OF REGISTRATION PERIOD IN EMPORIA.

The city clerk gave ladies ten days beyond legal limit because of the short notice they had had.

INTERESTING INCIDENTS.

Hutchinson Herald 4-9, Sterling, Wichita Beacon, Topeka papers, Washington Register 4-8, Yates Center Sun 4-8.

DISCUSSION OF PARTY ALLEGIANCE.

Ft. Scott Monitor 4-3, Ft. Scott Tribune 4-4.

THE COVENANTERS FAVOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE, BUT WILL NOT VOTE.

Sterling Gazette 3-31.

CANDIDATES APPEAR BEFORE WOMEN'S MEETINGS.

Clay Center Dispatch 4-2. (This full report may be taken as a fair sample of many others only referred to.) Also Arkansas City Traveler 3-23, Lawrence Tribune 3-25, and Garden City Herald 4-5, Anthony Republican 4-1.

PECULIAR REGISTRATION.

Wellington Monitor 3-25, 4-1.

WOMEN ELECTED.

To School Board: Atchison, 1; Columbus, 2; Concordia, 3; Wellington, 1; Garden City, 3; Dodge City, 1; Ottawa, 1; Lawrence, 1; Anthony, 2; Olathe, 3; Kingman, 2; Parsons, 2; Mound City, 1; Paola, 1; Beloit, 2; Independence, 1; Minneapolis, 1; Concordia, 2; Manhattan, 1, Salina, 1; Junction City, 1; Topeka, 1. Total, 34.

To Council: Syracuse, 5; Mound City, 1.

Mayor: Argonia, 1.

WOMEN CANDIDATES DEFEATED.

El Dorado, Coldwater, Baxter Springs, Winfield, Kingman.

FACT AND OPINION FROM THE PRESS OF KANSAS.

ALLEN COUNTY.

HUMBOLDT.—Third class; no election.

Humboldt Union (Rep.), March 31: Some wiseacres predict that the gentle sex will soon lose their interest, and in a few years will not manifest a disposition to vote. We doubt it. As years come and go, the women vote in Kansas will increase, and in 1888 they will poll a much heavier vote. Their influence will be for good, and the municipal affairs of Kansas towns are bound to be improved.

IOLA.—Third class; total vote, 382—men 258, women 124.

Allen County Courant (Dem.), April 7: The fear of being defeated by those women who believed in woman suffrage, caused some men who opposed it to prevail on their wives and lady friends to turn out and vote at the city election last Monday—thereby increasing the number of voters who for the first time cast their ballots under the female suffrage act. The ballots of the one hundred and twenty women were about equally divided between the two tickets. The result of the city election at this place, as well as other cities of Kansas, shows that the women are about equally divided on the local issues involved in city elections.

Register (Rep.), April 7: The city election passed off quietly, little interest being manifested, except what was called out by the novel sight of ladies voting. This sight was pleasant rather than otherwise, we believe, to most people. It certainly is not going to be any worse for the country, when men go to the polls with their wives at their sides. A great many more women voted than was generally expected.

Register, April 15: The experiment has been tried and it seems to be a success. Woman suffrage has been weighed in the balance, and it lacks a good deal more of being found wanting than even its friends had expected. Before its actual trial all the objections simmered down mainly to the one, that women did not want the ballot. This objection has gone glimmering, in the face of the returns. Whether the women wanted the ballot or not, it is undeniable that when it was given to them they used it. From nearly all the cities of the State comes the report that from two to ten times as many votes were cast by the women as were expected. And this too when, in many instances, there was no particular issue at stake. In cities like Leavenworth, where there was an issue, the vote was very large, and

it was cast overwhelmingly in favor of good morals and good order. The ladies, as might be supposed, have a few things to learn. They have to learn for example, that it is not considered good political morals, and that it is rarely good political policy, to attend and vote at the caucuses of all the parties and then go off and make a ticket of their own. They have to learn that a ticket gotten up on the basis of a single idea is seldom successful. And they have to learn that under certain circumstances other people may, perhaps, vote differently from the way they do, and yet remain respectable members of society and, possibly, Christians. These are some of the things they will have to learn, and we apprehend they will not be long learning them. But on the whole, considering that it was their first attempt, they did remarkably well—well enough, at any rate, to make it clear that woman suffrage, like prohibition, is a settled fact in Kansas.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

GARNETT.—Third class; total vote 631—men 395, women 236.

Eagle (Prohib.-Rep.), March 25: The *Eagle* notes with pleasure the interest manifested by the ladies in the various cities of the State, as the campaign for the spring election opens. The fears entertained by many warm friends of woman suffrage, lest the better and purer element of the women would refrain from taking an active part in municipal elections, promises to prove groundless. The reports from the different cities so far are to the effect that many of the best and most intelligent women are taking the lead in the movement to have a full vote under the new law. This is as it should be. The permanency of this new right, and its extension to all women of the State and nation, are now in the hands of the women themselves. If they show a disposition to make the best of the law, it will remain; but if, on the other hand, they show apathy and indifference, the movement will die a natural death. We have faith that the principle of universal suffrage will prevail, because it is right and just. We believe that it will be the means of making our political systems purer, and elevating the election franchise to a higher plain. It is universally admitted that the presence of ladies everywhere else has an effect for good. Conventions, political gatherings, courts and celebrations are always freer from vulgarity and debasing influences when attended by women. It will be so at the polls. Nor are we afraid that by becoming voters the standard of womanhood will be lowered. The wife or the mother will think none the less of the home, nor will her vigilance cease in the least, because she has one more right bestowed upon her—to love, purify and elevate that home.

Eagle, April 9: City election day, April 4, 1887, will long be remembered in Garnett, because it witnessed the new era—the year of jubilee, as it were, when women became sovereign electors the same as men. Two hundred and thirty-six women, out of a total vote of six hundred and thirty-one, came to the polls and in a quiet, orderly and dignified way exercised the right of suffrage. Nobody was shocked, and the world still moves in its orbit. There was no disturbance, and, while the friends of the candidates were interested and worked earnestly, we do not think there was any bitterness of feeling indulged in.

Journal (Prohib.), April 2: The churches are doing a good work in admonishing their lady members to register and vote. The responsibility of immorality in the community, or rather the placing of the political bummer in office, where laws are set at defiance, lies directly at the door of ladies who refuse to cast their ballots for clean men, pledged to the enforcement of law and order. The fact that the law enfranchises them in cities makes the duty to exercise that franchise as strongly imperative on the women as on the men. Therefore, as the law has made them citizens of this great republic, let them assume the duties of citizenship, and not remain, as formerly, merely "creatures."

Journal, April 2: AN APPEAL TO THE WOMEN OF GARNETT.—Women who claim they don't want to vote, never sought the right, and won't exercise it now that it is theirs in cities of the first, second and third classes in the State, will have the glorious contemplation to fall back on, that for the election of immoral or disreputable men in any city in the State they are directly responsible. Neither can they shirk this responsibility under the plea that Cain put up to God, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Every female eligible to vote in the town of Garnett is her "brother's keeper," and the law makes her responsible for the character of the legislation enacted through the officers elected to carry out and make the laws for the common government. Therefore, if our Garnett women have the good of this city government at heart; if they want to see the prohibitory law rigidly enforced; if they want to have a clean instead of an unclean government, they will go to the polls and drop their ballots for the building up of the bulwark of morality, instead of staying at home, under the plea that the law has forced on them a right they never intended to claim, and thus aid, to the amount of one-half a vote, the law breakers in carrying out their defiance of law. Let every woman in Garnett, capable of voting under the law, exercise that right for the public good. If the Spartan mother deprecated war ever so badly, it never stood in the way of her sending her only son to the front, notwithstanding his corpse might be returned to her on his shield. So let our Garnett women act; let no individual opinions stand in the way of your duty at the ballot box. You simply meet your husbands, fathers, mothers, brothers, etc., at the polls, and if the matter of casting a slip of paper into the ballot box don't contaminate them, it won't contaminate you. Therefore, do your duty as true daughters of the republic.

Journal, April 9: Results of the municipal elections, as they come in, show an influence that was never felt before. In a very few instances sharp, shrewd politicians so arrayed their candidates that the ladies were about equally satisfied with either mayor, police judge or council; and where this was done Republican or Democrat stuck out largely, but in almost every instance "citizens'" or "people's" tickets were adopted, at the

suggestion of the ladies, and you will be astonished at the number of cities where these tickets were. The municipal election in Garnett has passed, and become part of the political record of the country. We are glad to be able to record the fact that the women of this city cast 236 votes, out of a full vote of between 600 and 700. We are free to admit that this poll of female votes exceeds any calculation we had indulged in by at least one-half, and is indisputable evidence that the very best ladies in Garnett, in our society and in our churches, not only hail the municipal suffrage bill as an avenue through which they can elevate the character of the officers of the law, and dictate to any political party, that the day of the reign of King Alcohol in this State has ceased, until a venal Legislature deprives the ladies of the citizenship conferred upon them. We are satisfied that a large body of the Legislature voting for this municipal suffrage bill relied largely on the women refusing to take up the gauntlet and manifest to the world that they would not only accept the suffrage granted, but would exercise it for good, for morality, for the right man in the right place, and for the annihilation of the rum traffic.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

ATCHISON.—First class; number of votes cast 2,254—men (estimated) 1,954, women about 300.

Daily Champion (Rep.), April 6: The election yesterday, although hotly contested, passed off more quietly and orderly than any election ever held in this city. There was no undue or unusual excitement about the polls, no such boisterous and disreputable proceedings as those which generally characterized elections under the old order of things. There was no crowding, pulling and hauling about the voting places as in former years; no drunken mob to intimidate respectable voters or to degrade the exercise of the elective franchise. The Democratic wagon is wrecked, and not a man nor a teamster is left to tell the tale. Even the Democratic women, who were supported by their sisters with so much vigor and industry, suffered defeat; and the only female representative on the school board will be Mrs. Maher, the Republican nominee, who was put up in good faith. The principal scratching yesterday was done by the women voters. The headquarters of the women voters was at D. T. Bradford's music store. The carriages used yesterday for the convenience of the ladies were furnished by both parties.

It is conceded by everybody that, aside from voting for their political enemies, the party which always fought, and which probably always will antagonize, female suffrage—the Democratic party—the women, in their first exercise of the franchise, conducted themselves like veterans at the business. The result is, briefly, the election of the entire Republican city ticket. This result is somewhat better than it was early in the action expected, from the exaggerated rumors that prevailed in regard to the attitude of the "newly enfranchised" toward the republican ticket. It seemed incredible that ladies of the confessed intelligence of those who had rejoiced most over the extension of the suffrage, should avail themselves of the first opportunity to attack the party that granted it. This was done, but not to

the disgusting extent at first reported. As to the Republican party in Atchison, it can be said for it that it accepted the "new dispensation," and as its first act under it nominated in good faith and elected an excellent and well qualified lady as a member of the school board. The Republican party, it may be observed, is not deterred from doing its duty even by what looks like stupid ingratitude.

Daily Globe (Dem.), April 5: Four carriages were engaged to-day by the Woman Suffrage Association to carry women voters to the polls. Headquarters were established at Bradford's music store, and the following committee was in charge: Mrs. D. T. Bradford, Mrs. Ruth F. Durgan, Mrs. M. A. Pratt, Mrs. M. E. Belt, Mrs. P. C. Lewis, Mrs. F. B. Loftin, Mrs. D. Shepherd. One of the ladies named accompanied the carriages and escorted the voters to the polls. The committee claimed in the morning that they would secure 300 women voters out of a registration of 337. A reporter who called on the committee at Bradford's found four of the members awkwardly "splitting tickets," and having a great time in keeping the different ward tickets separate. The reporter laughed at the odd situation, and the committee women laughed; and the entire movement is good natured, if not wise.

Daily Globe, April 6: The members of the executive committee of the Woman Suffrage Association are prostrated to-day, by the result of yesterday. Only one of the eight appeared on the street during the day. A West Atchison woman appeared at the woman suffrage headquarters yesterday and refused to vote for Mrs. Saunders for the board of education, in place of E. A. Mize, as the committee desired. A rumpus followed, which was as exciting as it was funny, and a gentlemen who was present says it reminded him of a quarrel among a lot of girls over their dolls. The West Atchison woman voted for Mr. Mize. The principal scratching done by the Democrats yesterday was to remove the names of the women candidates, and to substitute S. H. Kelsey for Frank Royse. There is no reason to believe that woman suffrage is popular in Atchison. By the time the women will have another opportunity to vote (two years), the foolishness will probably be forgotten.

Daily Patriot (Dem.), April 6: The election yesterday resulted precisely as we did not want it to result; but then, one cannot always get what he wants in this world. Our contemporary charges that the women voted almost solidly for Royse, Democrat, for mayor. As a matter of fact, the women were badly split up. The *Champion* alludes to the action of the women voters of Atchison at the election yesterday as "disgusting." It goes upon the supposition that, because a Republican Legislature happened to pass a bill granting limited suffrage to women, therefore the women must necessarily hereafter vote the Republican ticket. The major and minor premises will not support the conclusion on a proposition of that kind. In the election throughout the State, women generally did not pay any particular attention to party lines, but voted pretty much as they pleased. This shows that they are really as well qualified for voters as the men.

Daily Patriot, April 7: It is now quite evident that a large majority of the women who voted on Tuesday voted for Mayor Kelsey. The assertions of the *Champion* to the contrary are not borne out by the facts. The women generally voted the political sentiment of the head of the household, and the women of very few Democratic husbands or fathers were registered.

BARBER COUNTY.

HAZLETON.—Third class; women (estimated) 50.

The *Express*, the only paper published, says, "the ladies took sides with their men folks."

MEDICINE LODGE.—Third class; total vote 432—men 253, women 179.

Chief (Rep.), April 1: A large number of ladies met on Tuesday to discuss the question of voting at the coming city election. Mrs. Judge Stevens presided, and it was decided by a unanimous vote to participate in the election, and have a voice and vote in the election of officers. A number of gentlemen present made speeches, and quite an interest seemed to prevail; however, no nominations were made.

Index (Dem.), April 1: The women's caucus on Thursday was rather a dry affair; no cigars, buttonholers nor bottles. The few men who were present came out spitting cotton as they never did before. Ladies need have no fear in attending the polls on Monday; men are generally godless critters, but they will respect a woman, even while voting. The *Index* is "forninst" woman suffrage, and warns the unterrified to look a little out before they take hold of the matter. The labor party alone says that a woman is as good as a negro, when it comes to voting.

Cresset (Rep.), April 14: A colored woman voted at the city election, as she had a perfect legal right to do. Colored men also vote in the North, and their votes are counted just as that colored woman's was. Of course, it is different in the South; there they don't allow colored men to vote, and we presume if they had woman suffrage down there they would treat the colored women the same way too. The anti-suffragist swears and howls and pitches his locks like hay, and declares woman shouldn't be allowed to vote, because she ain't built that way. But the woman, brave, on election day, with her little ballot and smile, knocks the anti-man silly, as if hit with a billy, and proves she *is* built that way. There is one thing certain, be they white or black, the law is plain and clear, if their age is ample, no man can trample on this right to them so dear.

Chief, April 8: The voting began at the usual hour, and up to noon but little interest was manifested; but after that hour, however, when about one hundred ladies marched up to the polls in a body and voted, an interest began to be taken, and until the close of the polls excitement ran high. The ladies went at the work with a determination to win, and were not behind the men in electioneering and challenging voters whom they doubted of sufficient age or residence, and bringing voters to the polls by carriages, buggies, or any way to get them there. It has long been claimed by the opponents to universal suffrage, that if women had the right to vote they

would not exercise it; this argument, at least so far as Medicine Lodge is concerned, was on Tuesday proven no good, as 179 votes polled by them, and their continual presence at the place of voting, fully demonstrate.

BARTON COUNTY.

ELLINWOOD.—Third class; women voted, 18.

Express (Rep.), April 7: The city election Monday was unusually quiet, notwithstanding there were two tickets in the field. Eighteen ladies exercised the right of suffrage, and wielded the ballot in a manner that surprised—well, the entire "citizens" ticket. Mr. Bockemohle is more than ever convinced that he is a ladies' man, since he received the entire lady vote, a compliment he, being a great admirer of the fair sex, fully and blushingly appreciates. Monday developed the fact that there are some pretty good politicians among the ladies of Ellinwood.

GREAT BEND.—Second class; number of votes 622—men 471, women 151.

Register (Rep.), March 24: Objections are raised by the anti-woman suffragists to the new law giving women the right to vote in cities of the first and second classes, because, they say, a woman who lives in a Kansas town, without regard to color, has the right to vote, while a woman on a Kansas farm half a mile distant has no such right. If these gentlemen will think for a moment, they will find that the Legislature has no power to confer the legislative franchise in the selection of officers provided for by the State constitution. Towns and cities are creatures of the laws of the State. It is not in the power of the Legislature to confer the voting privilege on women except in municipal matters. The next movement will be to amend the constitution of the State so as to give all the women the right to vote on all questions.

Democrat, April 7: Yesterday was rather a bad day for an election, especially for the ladies, as the wind was having a regular Kansas frolic. Still, quite a number of the fair voters faced the howling wind to cast their first votes. "Mother, I have been out to vote." "Have you, my darling daughter?" "Yes; but don't you rather kinder think I hadn't orter?" The way some of the politicians "bussed" the ladies yesterday in order to get them to vote was a caution. This sort of thing, if carried to extremes, is liable to "bust" all elective precedents. We know of one lady who was yesterday compelled by her husband to vote a ticket in opposition to her wishes. Respect for the lady only prevents our giving the man's name. When the 'bus filled with ladies pulled up at the voting place in the third ward, part of the crowd standing near by started to meet them, as though they were objects of curiosity. Perhaps they were, to the curious. The ladies voted quietly, and instantly returned to their homes.

Inland Tribune (Rep.), April 8: The women met in convention Saturday afternoon to consider the question of city candidates. Their object was, not to nominate a ticket, but to express their preference for candidates. Mrs. Dr. McCormick was called to the chair, and Mrs. Baldwin made secretary. The convention expressed in their resolutions a decided stand in favor of

the rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law, and the endorsement of candidates who would use their best efforts to have the law observed in letter and in spirit. The convention was marked by a great degree of earnestness for candidates who would reflect credit upon the city for their integrity and uprightness. J. C. Gwinn was the choice of a large majority present for mayor, the vote standing: Gwinn 27, McCormick 14, Buckland 7, Odell 2, Fair 1. For police judge the vote stood: Odell 36, Fair 10, Nimocks 9. The result showed fifty-five present. Mr. Allen was their choice for city treasurer. The ward nominations made by the republican caucuses were endorsed without any discussion. The convention sat with closed doors, admitting none but ladies. The editor of the *Tribune* presented himself for admittance, but was very courteously informed that the ladies preferred to be alone, as this was their first effort at holding a political meeting, and they feared that the presence of gentlemen might embarrass them in their work, as they were new in the business of parliamentary work as well as public speaking; otherwise they would have no objections to the presence of men, especially of the handsome and talented editor of the *Tribune*. All things considered, the ladies did remarkably well; and from what we can learn of their action in convention, the gentlemen may look well to their laurels as party managers, for their wives and daughters are in the field in earnest, and will not be silent factors in the selection of municipal officers in the future.

Inland Tribune, April 6: Well! The women of Kansas have voted! The opportunity which was to give to woman the privilege of becoming a tobacco chewer, a beer drinker, a button-hole politician in the clabber alley districts, has been given her, and as was the natural consequence she lost none of her virtues, and is found at home in the full enjoyment of all the graces she had before. On the contrary, her presence at the polls had the effect that the advocates of woman suffrage have always claimed—that of contributing to the peace and good order of the day. In Great Bend the ladies went to work in a very quiet, orderly way, and while they differed among themselves as to certain candidates, they were cautious and respectful towards each other, and urged their claims for favorite candidates with the utmost delicacy and good judgment. They were not on the streets mingling with the men, but spent the forenoon in visiting each other, talking over matters in a sensible way, and in the afternoon they went to the polls as their convenience permitted. They voted just as naturally as men do, and we presume there is no man in town who thinks the ladies have degraded themselves in the least particular. It will not be long until it will look quite as proper for women to vote as for men. The old fogy notion is but one of education. It is a new departure, but one that will adapt itself to the situation as naturally as a new spring bonnet of the latest style does to the lady who wears it, or as easily as the style of coat or hat does to the man.

BOURBON COUNTY.

FULTON.—Third class; number of votes cast 142—men 105, women 37. A ticket was nominated at a citizens' convention. A ticket was also nominated at a meeting of ladies. The former was elected. The *Independent*, the only paper published, advocated woman suffrage.

FORT SCOTT.—Second class; number of votes 1,698—men 1,273, women 425.

Daily Monitor (Rep.), April 3: HOW WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.—The *Monitor* is in receipt of a communication from a very estimable lady of this city, which endeavors to lay down a few general rules for the guidance of the female voters. First, she admonishes them to vote for the right; to select good men regardless of party. Secondly, she asserts that the Republican party is no more entitled to consideration for the passage of the municipal suffrage bill than any other party; that it was not a party measure, etc.; in fact advocates a general scattering all along the line. In the first proposition, that of voting for the right, we fully coincide, but upon the other points we beg most emphatically to differ; and if the sentiments expressed in the communication are those of any great number of women, they have much to learn of the science of government before they can become helpful, intelligent voters. In the statement that the female suffrage bill was not a party measure, and not directly carried by Republican votes, our lady correspondent greatly errs, and has evidently been misled by some wily Democratic politician for purpose. The history of the movement which has resulted in granting the ballot to women in the cities of Kansas ought to be better understood by the ladies. So long ago as the State convention of the Republican party that nominated the State ticket, the principle of general suffrage was indorsed in the party platform, and was opposed in the State Democratic platform. When the last Legislature met, it was known to be the intention of the Republican leaders to prepare a bill granting to women the ballot to as great an extent as was possible under our present constitution; and from the start the measure was opposed and ridiculed by the Democrats. Now, as to voting regardless of party: The ladies must understand that party organization is absolutely essential to accomplish any good in politics. There must be political parties, having certain and well-defined policies of government, or chaos will result. The women must identify themselves with one party or the other, and be loyal to their creed when adopted. This will not necessarily take away from them one jot or tittle of their power for doing good nor for purifying politics. They must exert their influence in the party to secure the nomination of good men. They must endeavor to mold the sentiment of their party to the advocacy of the best measures, and in this way they can and will accomplish great good. But should they adopt the policy advocated by our fair correspondent, they will be like broken reeds, which no one can lean on. Nothing can be accomplished without organization, and it is the policy of organizations we judge by, more than individuals. The Republican party in Kansas is the exponent of prohibition; it advocates female suffrage, and

is, generally, the party of progression and reform. It may sometimes make a mistake in the nomination and election of an individual, but the individual can do but little harm so long as his party is right. If the ladies expect to accomplish great good, they must identify themselves with the party in power, and if there are things to be corrected, they must correct them in the party. By a promiscuous skirmishing all along the line on individuals, they can do no good, for they can never carry a public measure; and if in the exercise of their present political rights they make the mistake of trying to disorganize the Republican party, by voting against its candidates, and trying to turn over the control of city goverments to the opposition, they can hardly expect the next Legislature to extend their power to do evil; and they will invite a reconsideration of the law already passed in their favor. From allegiance with Democracy the women can hope to accomplish no good. By voting with, and using their influence to elevate the morals of, the Republican party, they can reach any object they may have in view for bettering men and measures.

Tribune (Dem.), April 6: It appears that in some Kansas towns the women voters did something toward "purifying politics;" but in every case they eschewed the leadership of old party hacks, or they could not have done it.

Monitor, April 6: The city election yesterday was the most harmonious in all its features ever held in Fort Scott. Fort Scott sustained her reputation of being the most peaceable city in the State splendidly; and not a single quarrel occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion. No liquor was afloat, and no whisky-tainted breaths blew in the faces of the judges of election. Between 400 and 450 women voted, and the most perfect order and decorum was preserved at all the voting places. The election of yesterday was one which will be long remembered, it being the first in which the women ever had a voice. They all exercised their newly-granted privileges intelligently, and did not, as a rule, allow petty personal prejudices to lead them to lose sight of their parties.

Monitor, April 7: So well have the ladies exercised the privilege in cities of the first and second class, and given such proof of their desire to discharge their political duties intelligently and honestly, that there will be little opposition, when the next Legislature meets, to the calling of a constitutional convention, to give the law makers of the State the right and authority to extend suffrage to every woman in Kansas, whether she live in city or country.

Daily Monitor, April 7: "The new law prohibiting parties from congregating within fifty feet of the polling places on election day is a good one. It prevents ward bummers, strikers and others from blocking the sidewalk in front of an election precinct, so that ladies may vote and pass away without coming in contact with the crowds that usually collect and congregate around these places." The effects were beautifully illustrated in Fort Scott by insuring the most peaceable and orderly election held here in years. In fact, the argument that ladies would be contaminated by evil

associations at the polls is completely dispelled under this provision. The telegraphic returns so far received from the several cities in Kansas indicate that something over two-thirds of the women who had registered went to the polls and voted. They also show that the women of the State were very true to the political education they had imbibed by breathing the pure, liberty-loving atmosphere of the State, and to a very great extent voted the Republican ticket. While they have very generally exhibited an independent spirit, they have had the good sense to see that the candidates of the Republican party averaged as high morally as those of the opposition.

BROWN COUNTY.

MORRILL.—Third class; number of votes cast 72—men 51, women 21; no paper.

EVEREST.—Third class; total vote 124—men 85, women 39.

Thirty-nine women voted—nine the "temperance," and thirty the "city" ticket. Mrs. Edna Eddy served as one of the clerks of election, and thinks she cast the first woman vote in Kansas under the municipal suffrage law. She voted at about twenty minutes past 8 A. M., April 4, 1887. So says the city clerk.

HIAWATHA.—Second class; total vote 313—men 251, women 62. There was but one ticket.

World (Rep.), April 5: Mrs. Emmons gave the women a very sensible talk at the opera house Monday afternoon, pointing out to them their duties as voters, and counseling them to be careful of their ballots.

Free Press (Rep.), March 24: There were eight ladies at the first-ward caucus last Saturday evening, and Mrs. Leslie was chosen as a delegate to the city convention. No ladies attended the caucuses in the other wards. The ladies should not be backward about exercising their newly-acquired political privileges. The only way to attain that elevation of politics which woman suffrage is to bring about is to be on hand at the caucuses as well as at the polls.

Free Press, April 7: The ladies voted tickets without the names of candidates for justices and constables, but one ballot box being used at each polling place. It is to their credit, that not a mistake was made by any lady in casting a gentleman's ballot; and thus all the trouble that was apprehended if separate ballot boxes were not provided proved to be entirely groundless.

BUTLER COUNTY.

EL DORADO.—Second class; total vote 1,132. No record of each separate. Number men registered 866, women 367. From this it is fair to estimate, men voting 840, women 342.

Walnut Valley Times (Rep.), March 25: THE WOMEN OF THE CITY SHOULD VOTE.—Because it is their natural right. Because "this is a government of the people," and they are the people. Because all just laws derive their power from the consent of the governed, and women are governed. Because

taxation without representation is tyranny, and women are taxed. Because the Legislature has made it their duty. Because they can do good by voting. Because it is a crime not to vote. Because their votes will help to purify politics. Because every tramp and foreigner, and anarchist, and socialist, and dynamiter, and ignoramus, and hoodlum, if he is over twenty-one, can vote. The votes of intelligent Christian women are needed to save the homes of the nation. And now the *Times* says to the ladies of this city, turn out and vote; and every woman who fears for the purity of her daughters, the sobriety and honesty of her husband or son, has in the ballot one means of lessening her anxiety and healing her heartache. Turn out and vote.

Walnut Valley Times, April 8: Yesterday was a red-letter day for livery men. The ladies who neglected to register felt like crawling into a clothes basket when they beheld their registered neighbors, with their best fix-ups on, get into covered carriages and whirl to the voting precincts and back again, and all free of charge, too. We admit it is pretty tough on our women judges and clerks on election boards, when they are compelled to sit at their posts of duty from the opening of the polls at nine o'clock in the morning till the signing of the same at thirteen o'clock at night. But then this is one of their rights; they must take their medicine like little men.

Walnut Valley Times, May 6: The Rock Island (Ill.) *Union* says: "The chief feature of the municipal elections held in Kansas was the presence of women at the polls. Under the existing law they are entitled to vote at municipal elections, and it is estimated that about one-fifth of the women of voting age in the State were registered. About one-fifth of this number voted, thus showing that something more than four-fifths of the entire number of women were utterly indifferent to the privileges of citizenship. Of the comparatively small number that voted, the majority were colored women and the wives of the more ignorant class of whites. In most instances it was found that husband and wife voted the same ticket. The first experiment failed to bear out the assertion of the woman suffragists, that the intelligence and morality of the whole body of voters would be increased by the extension of the right to vote to women, the better class of women failing to take any interest in the matter." Every word, line and idea of the above, save that portion relating to the limited franchise granted women in this State, is monstrous lying or misrepresentation about or concerning the facts. Almost one third of the women in cities of the State having the qualification of male voters *participated in the election*. They were only required to register in cities of the first and second class; but when they did register, as a rule they voted. Those who registered and voted were almost without exception the very best of women morally and intellectually, and the husband and wife voted different tickets so often that the fact excited no comment. The "first experiment" was wholly and solely as predicted by the "woman suffragists"—that the moral and intelligent women would participate in the election, and that their influence and power would be felt for the right. This is exactly what occurred. That a greater number did not participate is nothing unusual. A newly-conferred privilege is not fully understood, realized or profited by at first; but each

year will find the intelligent women of Kansas taking a more active part in municipal affairs, and doing their duty in the selection of officers who will cut down and eventually stamp out the saloon and hell-hole. He who wrote the lines for the *Union*, is against woman suffrage. He is against anything new—progressive. He is a mossback. Knowing his own deficiencies, intellectual and moral, he dreads to see such an influence as the ballot wielded by cleaner hands and consciences than his own. It is a disgusting exhibition of petty jealousy on the part of one of the alleged "lords of creation." No Kansan or Kansas paper made any such statements, because they could not truthfully be made. Indeed the falsity and misrepresentation are so outrageous as to suggest only one source—made from whole cloth.

COMANCHE COUNTY.

COLDWATER.—Third class; total vote 201—men 153, women 48.

Review (Dem.), April 8: Under the provisions of a recent law, ladies were allowed to vote, and about fifty of them availed themselves of the opportunity, and deposited their ballots with all the ease and nonchalance of old-time electors. The idea had prevailed, among the men, that all the ladies would follow in the footsteps of a leader; but it was soon demonstrated that they had ideas of their own, and were not afraid to back their opinions with their ballots. The crowds of men who usually stand around the voting place from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. were not seen in their accustomed places, not because they were not interested in the result, but through regard for a new law which makes it a misdemeanor to remain standing within fifty feet of the polls. A characteristic feature of the day was the air of quietude and good order which prevailed, even with all the earnestness manifested. A great deal of hard work was done by the different factions, but not a word was spoken to give evidence of anger or resentment. The much-mooted question, "Will the women vote?" was answered in the affirmative. The sight of twenty-three of the fair sex going in one squad to the polls caused many an old toper to sigh audibly—temperance votes of course.

Weekly Echo (Rep.), April 14: The old-time argument against woman suffrage was, that she was weak minded, and not able to exercise the proper judgment when casting the ballot. That theory is played out now. The latest is, that she arrays herself against public opinion, and becomes too subject to political criticism. The latter argument will become trivial in less time than the former. As a rule, the women who voted are above the flippant political criticisms and the poisoned political darts so frequently hurled, and when election time comes these fall broken and battered. It is impossible to shoot a bullet through a silken banner, though there is nothing to prevent the waste of ammunition.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

SEDAN.—Third class; total vote, 242—men 156, women 86.

Times-Journal (Rep.), April 8: The Christian women of Sedan turned out last Monday and worked quietly, bravely, and in a perfectly lady-like manner, for the candidates of their choice and the principles which they

believe to be right. Does any gentleman pretend to say that they thereby lost any of their womanly dignity, or that as ladies they are not just as good, as gentle and as refined as they were on the day before the election?

Graphic (Dem.), April 6: Eighty-six ladies availed themselves of the privilege of voting, and, as politicians, are no novices at the business. They take to politics as naturally as a duck to water. The straight ticket, which was nominated by the people's convention, was elected. The W. C. T. U. made a hard fight to defeat Mr. King for police judge, and, with but few exceptions, all the ladies who came out to the polls voted against him; but they just lacked seven votes of giving Mr. Lewis a majority of one.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

COLUMBUS.—Second class; total vote 562—men (estimated) 400, women (estimated) 162; men registered 425, women 189.

Daily Advocate (Rep.), April 2: In the second ward, the ladies turned out in goodly numbers and took an active part in the caucus. We desire to compliment the lady voters who were present upon the interest they manifested in their first real political caucus. They used good judgment, and voted their sentiments.

Daily Advocate, April 5: All the wards in the city have two ladies upon the election boards to-day except the third ward. There is no political division.

Daily Advocate, April 6: The lady voters of Columbus are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they deported themselves yesterday, the manner in which they turned out to the polls, and the interest they took in the election. They also demonstrated the fact that they make good judges and clerks of an election, and are a sure guaranty against the usual loud, boisterous and ill-advised conduct of men around the voting places. The effect produced by the women around the voting places in this city yesterday was entirely different from any we ever witnessed at an election. Perfect quiet and good order prevailed. They voted with the same degree of intelligence that they go to work about getting up a good meal or take charge of a school room. Every one knew who they were going to vote for before they went to the polls, and they voted their choice. The ladies make very imposing judges and clerks upon the election boards, and seem to enjoy the work very much. The ladies of the city, who did not register and vote, to-day no doubt feel in their uttermost souls that they have failed to perform one plain duty of life, and are now regretting their neglect.

WEIR CITY.—Second class; total vote 310—men (estimated) 280, women (estimated) 30.

Tribune (Dem.), March 24: Every lady in town should make it a point to register. Women now have the right of suffrage to a limited extent, and upon their use of the present opportunity will largely depend the extension of their franchise.

Tribune, March 31: At the closing of the registration books last Saturday noon, 409 votes were registered, distributed as follows: First ward, 137; second ward, 137; third ward, 135. Out of this number only about 45 are of the female persuasion, which would seem to indicate that woman suffrage is not altogether appreciated in Weir. It may become more popular, however, after a trial.

Tribune, April 7: Some malicious enemy of woman suffrage has circulated the report that on Tuesday's election, when some of the ladies couldn't find tickets bearing the names of the candidates for whom they wished to vote, they voted the opposite ticket, so anxious were they to exercise their newly-acquired right. In behalf of the ladies, the *Tribune* denies the allegation, and scorns the allegator. We don't believe a word of it. The election Tuesday was very orderly, being remarkable for absence of drinking and quarreling. All parties worked earnestly throughout the day, but no disturbances occurred. There was no political division.

GALENA.—Second class; total vote 696—men 602, women 94.

Short Creek Republican (Rep.), March 26: Don't deceive yourself with the idea that the ladies won't vote; if they feel that it is necessary, they will be out in full force. Ladies, don't let them scare you out of voting by circulating absurd stories as to the questions that will be asked you by the judges at the polls. You have simply to state, if asked, that you are over twenty-one years of age; that you have lived in the State six months, and in the precinct thirty days. You will find our people always ready to respect your sex, and give you courteous treatment at all times and places.

Short Creek Republican, April 9: The city election was the most peaceable and quiet one ever held in Galena. The new law forbidding the peddling of tickets within fifty feet of the polls, together with the prohibitory law, shutting off the liquor, may be considered responsible for this pleasant condition of things. The contest was a close and hotly-contested one, but the battle was carried on in a friendly manner, with no bad blood on either side, and the result is accepted in the proper spirit, and the opponents of Monday are ready to fight side by side for the advancement of Galena's interests. The ladies came gallantly to the front, and, as the vote will show, carried the day; thus verifying our prediction in a former issue, that, if it became necessary, they would respond in force. The register shows that ninety-four voted, and, as is generally known, the larger majority favored Rush for mayor; hence, it is plain to be seen, that they considered it their duty to vote, and they did so, and he must attribute his election to that fact.

CLARK COUNTY.

ASHLAND.—Third class; total vote 229—men 180, women 49.

Journal (Rep.), April 8: The city election passed off very quietly Monday. The voting was slow during the forenoon, and it was predicted that a small vote would be polled, but in the afternoon things began to liven up considerably, and at about three o'clock the ladies began to put in their appearance. At the closing hour the tally sheet showed a total vote of 229, the largest vote cast in Ashland.

Republican-Herald (Rep.), April 14: Woman has made her appearance in Kansas municipal politics, and the opponents to her right of suffrage

have been silenced. No attempt at argument is any longer made against that right. A few vile, foul-mouthed organs, that but a short time ago filled their columns with expressions of holy fear that women would be contaminated by the touch of politics, that they would be "unsexed," and all that sort of bosh, are now reduced to all manner of obscene and indecent expressions concerning the women for whom they but lately felt the deepest solicitude. And yet these are the professed friends of the women! When election day came last week many of the best and noblest and purest women in Kansas went to the polls and cast their votes, and not one of them is any the worse for it. Not one of them has lost any self-respect, or any respect of those whose respect is worth striving for. As a class, the women voted with as much intelligence, with as much personal independence, with as much regard for public interests, as the men. And they certainly conducted themselves in a manner as becoming as did the men. By their conduct the women evidenced a consciousness of their duty, and that duty they performed faithfully and well.

CLAY COUNTY.

CLAY CENTER.—Second class; total vote 1,174—men 879, women 295.

Dispatch (Rep.), April 12: In pursuance of public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens and voters of Clay Center assembled in the court house on Thursday, March 31. The meeting having been called by the ladies, they took charge and directed its proceedings according to their own notions, and in a straightforward, business way. Mrs. Cordry was called to preside, and Mrs. Ross was elected secretary. The president, in good style, stated that the women of the city, being desirous to fully comprehend the issues presented to the voters at the approaching municipal election, had called the meeting, so that the candidates for city council and for members of the board of education may have an opportunity to place their respective views before the voters. The president invited the candidates for councilmen to come forward. Upon call, Mr. Robbins, of the third ward, placed himself squarely in favor of prohibition and a faithful and just enforcement of that law and all other laws tending to the advancement of Clay Center; in favor of a legal investigation of the contract alleged to have been fraudulently made by the city and the water-works company; would not vote for water tax; in favor of female suffrage; decidedly in favor of a thorough drainage, in order to ward off pestilence. A. F. Dexter, from same ward, endorsed Mr. Robbins, and referred to his own history as proof of his own wish to do all things for the benefit of Clay Center. Mr. Dexter eloquently exhorted females to prepare themselves to enjoy to the fullest extent the right of a free ballot. Dr. Cook, of the first ward, was in favor of temperance, female suffrage and progressive principles generally; would wish to have water-works question justly and fully examined into. Mrs. Lowe wished Mr. Dexter to more clearly define his views on enlarged female suffrage and upon whiskey tippling. Mr. Dexter again took the floor, in farther explanation of his views. Dr. Blackwood clearly, and with characteristic fearlessness, defined his views on the

questions now at issue; would fearlessly investigate water works; was in favor of female suffrage. The Doctor disappointed his many friends by neglecting to define his position on the great question of prohibition. J. W. Finch spoke in favor of good schools and good school buildings; in favor of temperance and female suffrage; would investigate water company. E. P. Huston, who appeared to be diffident and timid, because, he said, he was something of a stranger, succeeded in placing himself in a favorable light for police judge; was in favor of every good thing, and eschewed every evil. Peter Wickstrum was a female suffragist from away back—ever since he learned to love the women; would investigate the water company; a prohibitionist; was in condition to handle the school fund to the satisfaction and advantage of the district. J. F. Billings and W. D. Vincent were each called out by the meeting, and forcibly and clearly defined their positions upon leading issues. As no new positions were taken, and as they had each been reported from a former meeting, it is considered unnecessary to report their speeches. Mrs. Dewey said she had been requested to address the meeting, and proceeded with an eloquent speech on the subjects of temperance and enlarged female suffrage.

Dispatch, April 6: God bless the ladies; they fought a good fight, and we owe to them our thanks for the great big 60. [The majority was for mayor Billings.]

Times, (Dem.) March 31: We never were very red-hot woman suffragists, in fact had a few mental reservations on the subject even after the matter was passed upon by the Legislature. But now when it so early appears what the class of female voters Councilman Smith and his ilk depend upon, we say to the women that it is their moral duty to register and vote. Colored ladies are hauled to the city clerk's office in carriages, but white women must necessarily walk, unless, perchance, their thrifty husbands own buggies. The better class of white women owe it to their husbands, their friends, the final success of the town, to neutralize the vote of the Smith kind of women now being worked by these theorizing purists.

Times, April 6: Clay Center, in all her history, never had so exciting an election as the one held yesterday, and yet there never was one with fewer fights or fewer disgraceful, loud, shoot-mouth arguments on the street than yesterday. The contest was too deeply grounded on conviction on either side to allow much froth. Men and women quietly voted and quietly went away.

CLOUD COUNTY.

CLYDE.—Third class; total vote 384—men 276, women 108.

Herald (Rep.), April 6: The election passed off in this place without undue excitement, though considerable interest was manifested throughout, caused somewhat by the vote of the women, which reached the number of 108. The caucus ticket was beaten on mayor, police judge, and one councilman. Mrs. H. E. Lake was the first among the ladies to vote in Clyde.

Mail, (Rep.) April 7: The voting commenced early, and was spirited throughout the day. Most everybody seemed to be satisfied, and the pre-

vailing opinion is, that Clyde now has the strongest board of officers she has ever had. One hundred and eight of the gentle sex of the city cast ballots. Mrs. Danford Lake was the first lady to vote. It was noticeable that all the candidates were togged out in their best clothes. We are glad to chronicle the fact that we saw none of the feminine voters under the influence of "Kansas ozone." We cannot say as much of the opposite sex, however. If the gentlemen were as circumspect as the ladies in this respect, such stuff would soon be relegated to desuetude! Andy Bouy brought twenty-five lady voters to the polls, in rigs. One lady stopped and watched the judges, to see that her ballot was put in the box. She was afraid, you know, as the men cannot be trusted. The leading question among the ladies: "Are you old enough to vote?" Another good thing we noticed: the ladies did not form into groups on the street corners, or in the vicinity of the polls, to gibe and sneer at the gentlemen as they passed by to vote. We are forced to admit that the ladies conducted themselves with the utmost propriety throughout the day.

Mail, April 14: From press reports all over the State, one would judge that the ladies were appreciative of the ballot being extended to them. The vote cast by the ladies was larger than the most sanguine supporters of this law expected. It will not be long before they can vote for any officer in the State. And this is as it should be. The fact was demonstrated at the last election that they know how to vote, and you will most always find them voting on the side of good government.

CONCORDIA.—Second class; total vote 950—men 580, women 370.

Republican-Empire (Rep.), April 7: The election is over. The experiment has been tried. The women voted. They are women still, so far as we have heard, although three of them have been chosen to responsible positions. Our candidate for mayor was defeated. We regret it, because we know him to be a capable man for the position, and the opposing candidate to be new and untried. The first ward has a man who was ungentlemanly enough to challenge the votes of two ladies who have resided here fourteen years. They voted just the same and the man wasn't elected. The ladies will remember him next time. Two women were elected to the school board.

Blade (Liberal), April 1: THE CITY ELECTION.—The election for city officers takes place next Tuesday, and it is to be hoped that every voter will go to the polls and vote; this means women as well as men; they are now endowed with the franchise—the right to vote—and it is their bounden duty to exercise it. No squeamishness, no nonsense, but vote; let us all vote, and show to the world what a whopping great city this is. No good citizen will ever shirk the responsibility of voting. So, madam, if you have a lazy husband, too lazy to go to the polls, collar him, and lead him there, and see that he votes—no matter how, but vote him. Never before in the history of this city was it so important to have good and capable men at the head. This year will determine whether this is to be a city of commanding importance or a country village.

Weekly Blade, April 8: About 370 women voted Tuesday; nearly all of them voted "Greene"—couldn't expect any thing better this first trial—do better when they get their hands in.

Blade, April 5: A large proportion of the women of this city voted against the Republican party ticket. As they owe the privilege of voting to the favorable action of the Republican party, such a course in men would make them ingrates, but in the "lovely dames" it is exceedingly grateful. Women who voted at this election will not, after a few more trials, array themselves in their best apparel to go to the polls; the every-day frock will be good enough after a while. The man's "every-day breeches" does him in the performance of this duty.

Times (Rep.), April 7: The election held in this city last Tuesday was one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in this city. From early morning till the polls closed in the evening, carriages were run by both parties, and every effort used to induce the voters to turn out and face the terrible dust storm that lasted all day. Nearly four hundred ladies cast their ballots; most of them, it is generally conceded, being for J. Greene and a purer city government. It was a complete revolution in the politics of our city, and we hope and trust the city will now enter upon a new era, and will hereafter have a better name abroad. The women who came out and voted Tuesday were gritty. If they were not when they started, they certainly were when they got back. The lady teachers of our city showed their courage and womanhood, Tuesday. We always knew that schoolma'ams were nothing to be sneezed at. The cowardly and contemptible insult heaped upon Mrs. Helen Gougar at Leavenworth, by the Kansas City *Times*, Sunday, is in keeping with the history of that paper, and will be repudiated at the polls in a way that will prove the truth of the falsehood.

Times, April 11: We don't think the old gag, "Women don't want to vote," will ever again be perpetrated on a suffering public.

Daylight (Dem.), March 29: The *Daylight* wants to see every woman in Concordia vote. Select your candidates and vote for them, regardless of how your husband thinks or votes. We want the women to vote because we have been led to believe that they will purify the ballot. Let no woman fall short of her duty at this election. We always were somewhat opposed to women voting, but now that they are justly entitled to vote, we say exercise that right at the city election. You were made legal voters to breathe pure, fresh air into politics; now we want to see you do your duty—vote. We want to see the women of Concordia vote. No woman will be thought any the less of by men if she exercise her "man-given right." No woman need neglect her household duties by voting. The men folks who claim to be the fountain head, full of business all the while, find time, not only to vote, but to put up dirty jobs.

Daylight, April 5: "I know the women will appreciate the fact that the *Daylight* was first to insist on their coming out and voting in this city," said a gentleman to us the other day. Why, we were sincere in the request, and want to see them vote to a woman. Come out and vote; the *Daylight* is at your disposal in any way you may command.

Daylight, April 12: The city election is over, and the dense smoke from the cannon's mouth is mingling with the obscure atmosphere. Those who declared the young voters too Greene to conduct a political campaign are now engaged in taking it back with congratulatory additions. That Josiah Greene will make the city of Concordia a good mayor, no one will gainsay the fact, and that there will be an entire change of city officers throughout. Is there a man in Concordia who feels disgraced because his wife voted? If so, let him apply for a divorce at once. The regular Republican ticket suffered a disaster last Tuesday. The Waterloos(e) are becoming numerous for regulars. Prohibition does work in East Concordia. "Every city of any note elected Republican officers with the exception of Leavenworth, this State."—*Smith County Bulletin.* This is a mistake. Concordia is a city of considerable note, and we have, for the first time in many years, succeeded in electing a Democratic mayor, and over half of the council are Democrats and Knights of Labor. So you see that Leavenworth is not alone in the matter of Democracy. The following ladies were elected members of the school board: Mrs. G. M. Smith, Mrs. J. Tate, Mrs. Geo. Sagerty.

GLASCO.—Third class; women voting 18.

Sun, (Rep.) April 2: We have heard about four hundred and fifteen "one-horse politicians" deplore the fact that "wimmin" were allowed to vote even in a limited way; and that politics were so corrupt, unclean and debased that ladies should not be seen within a mile of the polls. Now the management of the political machine has been run, lo! these many years, by these same politicians, who, when running for office, proclaim themselves three shades whiter than the angels; and their claimed corruption in politics is a dead give-away on their own manipulations.

Sun, April 9: The election was very quiet, not over a third of the votes being polled.

JAMESTOWN.—Third class; total vote 129—men 93, women 36.

Kansan (Rep.), March 26: The women of many Kansas cities are organized ready for the spring elections. They are about to wield a heavy weapon, with which they are inexperienced. We hope that they will be careful not to make mistakes which will prove dampeners to their future campaigning. If at the very start they run up the black flag, and go to the conflict determined to give no quarter to any whose opinions differ from theirs, they will get thoroughly left. Separate caucuses, and resolutions denouncing the horrid men folks, will be apt to result disastrously at the polls, and give woman suffrage a discouraging backset. But if they attend the regular caucuses, and show a desire to aid in putting honest and capable persons into office, instead of a determination to boss the whole business, municipal suffrage will be a long stride toward universal suffrage.

Kansan, April 2: Even the strongest advocates of woman suffrage are surprised at the large number of women who have signified their intention of voting at the impending election. D. R. Anthony and Mrs. Helen Gougar have been vigorously conducting such a moral crusade in Leavenworth as the wicked city never so much as imagined before. Outsiders pray for their success and watch their progress with deepest interest. The more hopeful believe Leavenworth will become fit to be named among Kansas cities.

Kansan, April 9: On Monday the city election was held, and passed off very quietly. Of the 129 votes polled, 36 were cast by women. The lady who received a score of votes for the office of police judge returns, through the *Kansan*, her acknowledgment of the compliment. She is all the more pleased, in that this support was given her by those who are most likely to be patrons of the office which they endeavored to secure for her. Their discrimination in selecting one whom, they had no reason to doubt, would try to see that they were justly dealt with, is truly refreshing. The few ladies who also gave her their support showed a laudable interest in the welfare of their lords and masters. Thanking them, one and all, for so signal a mark of their confidence and esteem, she assures them that though they have suffered defeat, she will use all the influence at her command to have strict justice meted out to them, and doubts not that every respectable citizen in Jamestown will do the same. There was no party ticket.

MILTONVALE.—Third class; total vote 231—men 133, women 98.

News, (Rep.) March 31: The day may never come when politics will mean all that is noble and good, when a Democrat will refuse a drink, when a real-estate agent will scorn (?) to tell the truth, when a man with a red nose will not be looked upon with suspicion; but the time for women to speak through the ballot box has arrived, and rum-soaked, beer-bloated wire pullers must step down and out. The *Leavenworth Standard*, which fought municipal suffrage so bitterly, is now urging women to vote, and even goes so far as to say that it has faith in the women, that they will intelligently vote for the interest of the city.

News, April 7: The ladies voted with all the grace imaginable, and, like the men, many of them "scratched" their tickets, thereby showing an early independence in the exercise of their newly-acquired power.

News, April 14: It is said that the voting of women will promote dissensions in families; that husband and wife will quarrel over every election. Is that the way men go to work now to get votes? No; we are very friendly with our uplifters and upholders; we are more polite to our "hands" even on election day. Then why is it not a supposable case that the married pair may grow exceptionally kind when that occasion draws nigh? Nearly one hundred ladies voted in this city on Monday. They took as much interest in the election as did the men. Among those who voted, we noticed the representatives of the best families in the city. In the main, the "sterner" sex seemed proud to think their life-long companions had been accorded a privilege (?) preëminently theirs long since by right, and carriages were running all day, carrying the ladies to and from the polls.

COFFEY COUNTY.

BURLINGTON.—Second class; total vote 725—men 510, women 215.

Nonpareil (Rep.), March 25: A lady said, the other day: "I think I'll register; I may want to vote." If you don't want to vote now, you may want to very bad by election day. Register. About 200 ladies had registered last night, and we should like to publish the list, but are too crowded for space. We can assure the *Independent* and *Republican* they are not only respectable and decent, but most of them are capable of teaching these fellows a wholesome lesson on the suffrage question.

Nonpareil, April 1: The women of the city should vote—because it is a crime not to vote; because it is their natural right; because they can do good by voting; because their votes will help to purify politics; because the Legislature has made it their duty; because this is a "government of the people," and they are the people; because taxation without representation is tyranny, and women are taxed; because all just laws derive their power from the consent of the governed, and women are governed; because every tramp, and foreigner, and anarchist, and socialist, and dynamiter, and ignoramus, and hoodlum, if he is twenty-one, can vote. The votes of intelligent Christian women are needed to save the homes of the nation. And now the *Nonpareil* says to the ladies of this city, turn out and vote; and every woman who fears for the purity of her daughters, the sobriety and honesty of her husband or sons, has in the ballot one means of lessening her anxiety and healing her heart ache. Turn out and vote.

Daily Nonpareil, April 4: Carriages will be placed at the disposal of all ladies desiring to vote, and careful drivers will be in attendance.

Nonpareil, April 8: Out of one hundred ladies registered in the second ward, seventy-eight of them voted; and in the third ward, with a registration of eighty-six, seventy-eight voted. In the first ward there was a registration of fifty-nine, and the ladies turned out to vote nearly in the same proportion. This is a pretty good showing as a starter, and demonstrates the fact, that a woman can wield a ballot as well as a man, especially, after she has had some experience. The *Nonpareil* desires to take off its hat and return thanks to the ladies who turned out at the polls and voted. Tuesday, Burlington polled 736 votes; and about fifteen of them were thrown out as imperfect, leaving 725 counted, and the majority for mayor is 293 for Mr. Meeder, over Mr. Grimes. Mayor Meeder received about five-sixths of the lady vote in the second ward; wonder what was the reason. In looking over the *Kansas City Times*, we saw a special from Burlington on the result of the election, in which was something to this effect: "Nearly two hundred women voted, mostly wives of Knights of Labor." In justice to the wives of the Knights, as well as to the other ladies, we will say that not more than seventy-five of those two hundred votes were polled by the wives of the Knights.

Independent (Dem.), March 25: Come girls, get to the front and register. To-day is the last day of grace. To-day is the last day of registration, and those who wish to vote at the coming city election must register. Up to

date over one hundred and fifty fair maidens have registered, and in looking over the books it is an astonishing fact to see how few short-haired women have registered. And nearly all of the women will actually tell their age, too; now and then one fibs. Wednesday one of Burlington's dudes was in the clerk's office perusing the registration books, when he yelped out "Good Lord!" and fell off his chair. The clerk asked the young man what the matter was, and he said his girl told him when they were engaged that she was only nineteen, but had registered at forty-four years old. It is needless to say that the engagement is canceled. Ladies, register and vote, but don't be worked into any job. The prospective candidate for city official honors is rustling around among the horny-handed sons of toil, and he also boweth and smileth pleasantly upon the fair sex.

Independent, April 8: Last Tuesday was our annual city election. There were two tickets in the field, and a large vote was polled. The only issue that entered into the campaign was, a compromise or no compromise, on the present price of our water-works rentals, and a regulation of the water-works ordinance for the future. Good humor and good order prevailed throughout the day, although a good deal of hard work was done. The ladies, who for the first time had a right to vote for municipal officers, turned out with their carriages and worked like old veteran politicians. Most of them voted and worked, of course, as their husbands or best fellows did. Both tickets were made up of good men, with possibly one exception; and there was but little of the usual amount of dirty personalities used. "Politics makes strange bedfellows." On election day some of our high-toned society ladies could be seen riding around with men who were so full of whisky that it was hard for them to stand alone. Of course, a woman has a right to ride with a drunken man if she wants to; but when a lady believes in prohibition, talks prohibition, and on ordinary occasions would not notice a drunken man, she just simply puts herself on a level with the rabble. Since the election, we have heard no less than twenty ladies say, who voted last Tuesday, that they had voted for the last time. Put the question of suffrage to a vote of the women of Kansas, and they would defeat it. The women don't want to vote. And the only class of men who want them to vote is the slimy politicians. Now that it has been tried and we have seen women vote, we are reminded of what the old veteran journalist who used to publish the *Patriot*, A. D. Brown, said in that paper in 1876: "A few long-haired cranks are roaming around the State lecturing on prohibition and woman suffrage. Prohibition means free whisky, and woman suffrage means an increased vote without any change in the result. No sensible person indorses either issue, and it is indorsed only by snotty-nosed barnacles who want office."

Republican-Patriot, (Rep.), April 1: The result of an investigation of the registration books at the city clerk's office yesterday evening was to rather weaken our theory that the ladies of this city don't want to vote at the coming municipal election. If the registration continues, and all vote, and their votes are cast for decency and respectability, as against the bummer element, as we believe in the main they will be—if the result as a whole

proves to be good rather than bad, we should be only too glad to acknowledge the error of our predictions, as no one can more gladly welcome such an element into our local politics. Up to last night, 56 ladies had registered—13 in the first ward, 21 in the second ward, and 22 in the third.

Le Roy.—Third class; total vote 145—men 123, women 22.

Reporter (Dem.), March 26—From the Emporia *Democrat:* "It is already becoming an open secret, that the main object of the Legislature in passing the municipal suffrage bill was not so much to secure a more rigid enforcement of the prohibitory law and a better administration of the affairs of our cities, as it was to strengthen the Republican party. Through their resolutions and legislative enactments on prohibition and other kindred subjects, and the superior claims which they set forth to possessing all the virtue and morality to be found in politics, the Republicans hope to gain the united support of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and other women's organizations, and thus regain control of the large number of cities in this State which have been under Democrat rule for the past few years. Evidence of this is furnished by the fact that Republican conventions have been held or called in several of the leading cities of the State for the purpose of placing straight Republican tickets in the field. This, in connection with the fact that resolutions have been presented before the Women's Christian Temperance Union organizations, pledging them to the support of the Republican party and Republican nominees for the municipal offices, shows that the whole thing is being done merely for a political purpose, and that purpose is to secure a stronger hold for the Republican party in the management of affairs in this State. We do not believe that the great body of women voters in the various cities in the State will allow the Women's Christian Temperance Union or any other organization to deliver them over to the Republican party, but will act and vote independently of this influence." The above may sound strange and incredible to any one not acquainted with the workings of politics in this State. The foundation for this movement was laid some time ago. When the Republican political management of this State saw that many of the best and most influential members of their party, disgusted with the hypocrisy and insincerity of its leaders, left and followed St. John—cut loose from the Republican party and formed an organization of their own—they became greatly alarmed. At one time, it looked even as though their candidate for Governor would be defeated. In this extremity they cast about for help. The most powerful church organization in the State is the Methodist. By the strict discipline it exercises over its ministers, and, through them, over their congregations, it becomes a powerful ally of any party that may succeed in obtaining its favor and influence. Already a number of its ministers had joined the third party movement; others were struggling with their own consciences, but felt loth to leave the old party. There was danger of a panic at any time, when some prominent man within the church might lead thousands of voters to Branscombe and his associates on the ticket. Something had to be done to stay the tide. The politicians went to the

leaders of the church. It was then and there agreed, that if the church was held solid to the Republican party, the Women's Christian Temperance Union should dictate what whisky legislation should be had, and what strengthening acts might be required, and the Republican party should carry out their wishes. Let no one rashly deny this statement, for we know whereof we speak. The bargain and trade was carried out to the letter. The dignitaries of the church set to work immediately to call back the wandering sheep. Ministers who had the independence to follow the dictates of their own consciences were asked to retrace their steps; others who were lukewarm to the g. o. p. were strengthened. Some who were stubborn enough to think that the church had no right to interfere with a man's political opinions were admonished with more or less severity. The result is well known. Bro. Campbell and other prominent pap suckers howled through the papers. Branscombe was advertised as a villain of the deepest dye; St. John was cursed high and low; the election came, and John A. Martin, the "great uncertain," was successfully boosted into the gubernatorial chair. One part of the bargain was completed. The Methodist church and the Women's Christian Temperance Union had been turned over to the Republican party. It now remained that the Republican party be turned over to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. This was completely and successfully done during the session of the last Legislature. The Women's Christian Temperance Union selected the chairman and members of the temperance committee. It would have been decent, and in conformity with legislative usage, to have had a minority representation on that committee; but the decree was, No, and it was not done. The chairman of the temperance committee, a brainy young attorney named Murray, stepfathered the bill furnished by the power behind the Legislature; but he had no more to do about getting up the bill than his pretty young female clerk, who often, during the session, occupied a seat at his left. It was well understood that the bill had to go through as it was. A few grammatical errors were corrected, and a few minor amendments were made. The roll was called, and it went through in a hurry; and many members undoubtedly felt that one unpleasant job had been successfully got rid of. Of the merits of the bill we will not speak now. Everybody will soon know what it is. Meanwhile, in accordance with the same programme, and in obedience to the same order, the Senate had passed several strengthening acts—the female suffrage bill, the grand jury bill, the metropolitan police bill, the jury commissioner bill, and the Leavenworth criminal court bill. The four first went through according to programme; but when it came to the last, the conservative portion of the House became satiated, and refused to go any further. The bill was defeated. The grand jury bill had quite rough sailing, and it is safe to say that if it had been considered in committee of the whole, and ample time given to members "to get their bearing," it would have been defeated. The people of Kansas do not want compulsory grand juries. Those counties that needed one could get one by petition. The members of the Legislature knew this, and many began to kick out of the traces.

The only argument produced in its favor was, that it was demanded by the temperance people, which meant the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and was necessary to enforce the prohibitory law. As soon, during the short discussion, as the battle seemed to go against the measure, the gag rule was applied, the debate stopped, and the lash applied. The bill went through with only three or four majority. The compact entered into by the leaders of the Republican party and heads of the Women's Christian Temperance Union is to continue through the spring campaign, and if satisfactory to both parties, through the next State election, and perhaps, —who knows?—through the next national campaign, and thus elect a Republican to the presidency. In a number of the large cities of the State the scheme works like a charm. Ladies, as is well known, make the best lobbyists, and, with a little training by the ward politicians of the cities, will make No. 1 politicians. In Topeka a number of ladies are going around electioneering for Mr. Metsker, the Republican nominee for mayor, a man without a soul, but with plenty of money. Each night they report the result of their work to a certain politician, who next day sends an omnibus around to the different residences, has the ladies hauled up to the clerk's office and registered, and then sends them back home again. On election day, a number of omnibuses and carriages will make the round over the city and haul the ladies to the polls, where they will all vote for Metsker, the money bag, instead of Cofran, who is one of the best citizens of Kansas, but unfortunately has not much money. It may not be very pleasant for some to read the facts here stated. The truth is very often distasteful. Christ himself discovered that when he tried to convert the Jews. The world is not much better to-day than it was at that time. Hypocrisy, deceit, immorality and oppression still reign in high places, and hide their hideous faces under the mantle of religion, sincerity, good morals and human freedom. Many sincere and noble women, who have only the best interests of their fellow beings at heart, are being made the dupes of designing politicians and unscrupulous office hunters.

Reporter, April 2: Here is a point to consider on the woman suffrage question: If the property owners are the ones who should vote, then a larger portion of Kansas women than men would be entitled to that privilege, for the real estate of Kansas is fast going into the hands of women, as the records in the office of the register of deeds of any county will show. The man who puts his property in his wife's name should be compelled to surrender his right to her to vote.

Reporter, April 9: Last Monday's city election passed off quietly. Less than one half of the legal voters of the city exercised their right of franchise. Last Monday and Tuesday will be memorable in the history of Kansas as the two on which the women living in cities for the first time exercised the election franchise. Those who had expected some great revolution as a consequence of placing the ballot in the hands of women, will perhaps feel disappointed. Early in the campaign there seemed to be a great aversion on the part of women against voting, but in the same proportion as the campaign became more interesting, and as the suffragists began to agitate the masses, and endeavored to run things to their own notions of right and justice, ladies of all classes became interested and took sides as their judgment, predilection or interest dictated. In short, women acted a good deal like the men did. Their votes helped to fill the ballot boxes, but the result was about the same as it would have been had they stayed at home. In our own little city, if the women had stayed at home, precisely the same ticket would have been elected, with the exception perhaps of one man.

COWLEY COUNTY.

WINFIELD.—Second class; total vote 900—men 725, women 175. No political division.

Courier, (Rep.) March 24: It is particularly fit that woman should vote. She is more perfectly interested in good government than are men. If we have bad laws or an inefficient execution of the laws, she is the greatest and most acute sufferer. If her son is led into drunkenness, vice or crime, she suffers as more stolid man is incapable of suffering. Political ambition and a thousand other things lead men to wink at wrongs which are stings and daggers to women. Never shall we have a pure and just government, never will civilization reach a high position, until women can make their views and opinions felt directly at the ballot box in every election of this nation. When that time comes, as surely it will, then will be ushered in the greatest era of progress and civilization the world ever knew. The simple act of voting will not then be considered more indelicate, more masculine, than attending church, going to school or making an afternoon call, and will be considered a simple duty of citizenship. Women will be just as beautiful, just as angelic as they are now, and they will do much more good. When women have a duty to perform they do it much more conscientiously than men. What we want to say to the ladies of Winfield is: You have a duty to perform on the fifth of next month. Be prepared to do it by registering at once, and attending the caucuses. There is nothing indelicate about it, and you will be just as charming and ladylike and much more respected by all good people if you do it, and do not shirk the duty as so many of your brothers are in the habit of doing.

ARKANSAS CITY.—Second class; total vote 1,615—men 1,045, women 570.

Dispatch (Dem.), March 31: We have hesitated, as a journalist, in regard to an expression upon the exercise of the right of suffrage by women, although we have had an opinion all the time. The fact was, that however it might be questioned on theory, it was bound to be tried, as a practical fact. We have felt no opposition to this trial, notwithstanding our misgivings as to the result. But the question demands a grave and serious consideration, when you study the effect it has had upon men. When you see the corruption which in late years has crept into the elective franchise, until men are bought and sold like rotten sheep, you ask yourself, Shall woman become subject to these same influences? And, if she does, in this one point, has she been raised in her station? To say that she will not be subject to these influences, is to say that she is not human. In reply to the *Dispatch*,

the editor of the *Traveler* uses this expression: "Our censor's argument that money taken as blackmail, though taken from jointists and lewd women, may be put to good use, could also be used to justify anarchy, larceny or any other crime." Our argument was, and is yet, that this same money paid out on the city debts was no worse than the same kind of money, that is, the money of jointists and prostitutes, taken in by other people and paid out for any purpose. And yet the able journalist defends the one and condemns the other. He has among his warmest supporters men who have traded with them all the time, and in the usual run of trade we have condemned neither.

Dispatch, April 7: The only drunken men seen on our streets on election day were United States regular soldiers. After racing through the streets, two of them were rushed into the calaboose.

Traveler (Rep.), March 16: The lady voters of the fourth ward, to the number of fifty or thereabout, on Monday evening, met at the residence of Mrs. Gibbie to discuss their best action in view of the approaching election. It was agreed, after an informal discussion, that the choice of candidates should be left to the men voters, while it was the duty of the women to sustain with their votes whatever good men might be nominated. On motion, a strong committee was appointed to canvass the ward, and urge all the newly-enfranchised who have neglected the duty to register.

Traveler, March 23: The mass meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, lately organized in this city, held in the opera house on Monday evening, was well attended, and considerable interest was manifested. Rev. S. B. Fleming presided, and the speakers were himself, Rev. J. O. Campbell, elders James Hill and L. J. Miles. The president of the union, Mrs. Jenkins, and Mrs. Miller, (who informed her audience that she was wife to a good Methodist preacher,) also made short talks. From the character of the speeches, it would be hard to tell whether it was a political meeting or a good, old Methodist love feast. The proceedings were opened with prayer, the choir sang a number of hymns, and the speeches were a confusing melange of spiritual exhortation and political counsel. Mr. Fleming insisted on the duty of his lady hearers to register and to vote. The ballot had been placed in their hands, and woman suffrage was now a fixed fact. They were looked to by the community to lend their aid in purifying our city affairs, and removing the social evils that had grown up in our midst. He conjured them to rise to the occasion, and put to good avail the privilege with which they were invested. Mr. Campbell, being called on, said he was diffusing himself too miscellaneously for his own mental serenity. He had already attended two business meetings that evening, where the projects of building an opera house and a railroad were considered, and now to be called on to discuss the exercise of the suffrage by woman was placing him at a disadvantage. He avowed he had not hitherto favored this extension of woman's sphere, but his personal views were not in question now. The Legislature of Kansas has seen fit to bestow the electoral franchise, in the control of municipal affairs, upon the softer sex, and their

use of the privilege was now to be considered. He disclaimed any intention to deal in personalities, or to reflect on the conduct of any city official, but there was no denying the fact that our public affairs had been grossly mismanaged, and a state of things was existing in our midst that was a scandal to our corporate name. With the town growing as it is, and people flocking in from all parts, solely intent on making money, he did not believe our city could be transformed into an Eden, no matter what reforming agencies might be brought to bear; but he did look to see the women use their power to protect our young men from temptation and ruin; he did look to see them use good judgment in selecting men for office who will deliver the city from the control of jointists, gamblers and loose women. This was the duty that rested on them, and he should hold them derelict and blameworthy if they failed to make their power felt at the polls. Major Miles, when called on, said he also had just left a meeting where a fine opera house had been built on paper, but this in no way abated the interest he felt in the object of this meeting. He was brought up on a farm, he said, and in a community where the use of alcoholic stimulants was unknown. When he pushed out into the world on his own account, and saw the sad effects of the drinking habit, it impressed him painfully, and from early life he has devoted a good share of attention to combating the unholy liquor traffic. He was glad to see the ballot bestowed on women in this State, although confined to city affairs, because he believed they would use their power in upbuilding humanity and abating the evils of intemperance and immorality. After a number of other addresses of similar tenor, the exercises closed with the singing of the doxology. There seems to be some discord in the counsels of the women voters. It has been argued that the softer sex would be a unit on the side of temperance and reform, and, the ballot being bestowed on them, it was thought their full strength would be polled for officers pledged to the enforcement of the prohibition law; but when they come to canvass their numbers, they find a considerable minority avow their approval of the Schiffbauer-Thompson regime, and who declare that, if our present mayor runs again for office, they will support him with their votes. But this was to be expected. Married women are very apt to be imbued with the sentiments of their husbands, and those brought up in households where a loose morality prevails will be almost certain to vote as their early teachings impel them. The registration lists show the names of seven hundred women voters. This, it is fair to assume, represents three-fourths of the class in this city enfranchised by the municipal-suffrage act. This shows whether the women of Kansas are deserving of the privilege bestowed upon them by the Legislature, and also whether they take an intelligent interest in public affairs. But it must not be supposed that this large registration was procured without effort. The more earnest in their desire for moral reform took hold of the business with the determination to win, and devoted day after day to bringing up reluctant sisters. This labor was disinterested, and purely in the public interest. They are dissatisfied with the present conduct of our city affairs, and, now that a voice is accorded them, they demand a change. They have fitted them-

selves for the coming election, and when the important day comes, they will make a creditable record.

Winfield *Weekly Courier* (Rep.), April 7: The Arkansas City election was a hot one. There were two tickets in the field; one, headed by Schiffbauer, called "Citizens' Labor Union," but understood to be for joints, fast houses and other booming adjuncts, and the other, headed by J. L. Huey, being the women's law-and-order ticket. The women were out in force, and well organized for the work, and their ticket was elected by 385 majority. The women gave 354 majority for the ticket and the men gave 31 majority for the same ticket.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

CHEROKEE.—Third class; total vote 469—men 292, women 177.

Sentinel (Rep.), April 1: Next week will settle the question as to whether the women of Kansas want to vote or not, and will use their right of suffrage, now that they have it. We predict that the result will be entirely flattering in favor of the woman's rights.

Sentinel, April 8: The city election of April 4th was an unusually interesting one. With three tickets in the field, and each working with a determination to win, matters moved off lively. The women came to the polls in force and cast their little ballots with becoming grace. They seemed to appreciate their rights of suffrage, and soon convinced the skeptics that they did know how to vote. The scene around and near the polls was an entirely new one. No rough and boisterous crowds were to be seen, all conducting themselves in a genteel and civil manner. Instead of women being degraded and losing what respect the men had for them, they elevated and gave a refining tone to the proceedings. This much good, if no more, has been accomplished by their newly-acquired right. Carriages were run all day, and if any woman did not vote it was her own fault.

GIRARD.—Second class; total vote 349—men 276, women 73.

Press (Rep.), April 7: It will be seen by referring to the list of delegates, that twelve ladies were members of the convention, and their conduct was such as it always is—ladylike. They did not act awkwardly, or out of place, but voted intelligently, and exercised that right in an independent manner. There was one noticeable thing: the men did not smoke in the presence of the ladies, and there was nothing said or done which was in the least degree ungentlemanly. We are much pleased with the first appearance of women in politics, and heartily welcome their presence in public affairs.

ARCADIA.—Third class; total vote 164—men 104, women 60.

Reporter (Rep.), April 7: Last Monday, the citizens of Arcadia had a practical demonstration of female suffrage; and while there may have been some who were attracted to the polls through a vain desire to demonstrate that they were the political peers of their husbands, and some because of their new position, a large majority were imbued with higher and holier motives. Contrary to the predictions of many, a very full vote was polled, fewer failing to exercise the right than of the male voters. One very

marked feature of the day was the quiet, orderly conduct at the polls, a thing new in election history where the interest ran as high as on this occasion. The adverse criticisms and predictions, so frequently heard in advance, retired as the fact unfolded and revealed the truth in the test. The prevailing idea that women were ignorant of political necessities and requirements, that they would be the political tools of their husbands, was without foundation of fact, and proves that the fair sex have not been uninterested spectators of the working of political machinery. As judges of the qualifications of candidates for the positions sought, they were fully equal to the voter. Men sometimes, yes frequently, condone degrading vices in candidates in their loyalty and devotion to party; but with the women, these are held as insurmountable obstacles to their support. It now seems clear that female suffrage is destined to purify the moral atmosphere of politics; that it has come to stay and will soon spread to the full powers of citizenship as exercised by other voters, and that the usurpation of the title of "lords of creation" will be a common heritage without regard to sex or "previous condition of servitude."

DICKINSON COUNTY.

ABILENE.—Second class; total vote 1,052—men 779, women 273.

Daily Gazette (Rep), April 6: The agony is over. We mean that woman's first vote in municipal elections in booming, bonny, sunny Kansas has been cast, and counted as it was voted. The child of universal suffrage has been born. It is a Kansas baby, with hair on its head, and a full set of teeth. It will not be content to quietly chew the rubber ring of municipal suffrage. It is already demanding a seat at the family table, and will bite if denied. In Abilene the eventful morning was ushered in amidst howling wind and flying dust. The last, last protest against municipal suffrage swept down from bleak Dakota. Now it snarled around the corner; then it rushed up and down the sidewalks, banging signs, slamming doors; anon springing into the very center of the street, it gathered up the dust in its apron and went dashing, swinging, circling through the town in a wild, wild waltz, keeping step to infernal music; now circling to the right, then to the left, it scattered the dust on every side; yet even this devil's dance had no effect on the fair ladies. They bravely dared the storm and bravely voted—voted early, voted once; and then went home to attend to their domestic affairs, as the good, sweet, beautiful wives, mothers and sweethearts of Abilene have ever done. There was no political convulsion. There was no political excitement. Everything, so far as the election was concerned, passed off as smoothly as a summer morn. The ladies voted just like men. There were no riots at the polls; no ribald language. The charming lady cast her ballot for the candidate of her choice, just the same as did her washed or unwashed brother. Here it seemed as if it was nothing new for the ladies to vote. The cigar dealers say the election created no unusual demand for cigars. The several confectioners state that the new voting element caused no increased demand for their wares. The peanut venders on the sidewalk corners say it was a dull day for them. The drug-

gists—well, we will not lift the Murray veil which shadows them. The result of the election will be found in another column. But the first election under the municipal suffrage law has been a blooming success for the ladies of Abilene. There was no political division. Mrs. Tinker, a venerable lady eighty-six years of age, cast her maiden vote yesterday, in the fourth ward. She is undoubtedly the oldest voter in Abilene.

Daily Gazette, April 7: The conduct of many women in different parts of Kansas, in voting with and for the Democracy on Tuesday, is provoking a good deal of discussion and unfavorable comment, in view of the fact that they owe their enfranchisement to the Republican party, and that the Democracy have always in the past, and in the nature of things they will in the future, antagonize and obstruct female suffrage. But this is a curious world.

CHAPMAN.—Third class; total vote 82—men 62, women 20.

Courier (Rep.), March 31: Ladies! do not forget that on Monday, April 4, you can have your voice at the ballot box in the election of city officers for the coming year.

Courier, April 14: The ladies have voted, and, surprising though it may be to some of the croakers, the world wags merrily on in its accustomed course. Nobody had to eat cold victuals as a consequence, and the baby and the housework received their usual amount of attention just the same. We do not see that their social status has been lowered thereby, or that the fact of their handling the ballot has tended in any way to degrade the fair sex in the estimation of right-minded people. They went to the polls, deposited their tickets and went away about their business, without stopping to loaf on the street corners or indulging in heated arguments on the merits or demerits of certain candidates. They did not get drunk and create disturbances, but quietly wended their way to their homes and resumed their ordinary occupations, an example that might well be followed by the lords of creation. Their influence was exerted for good, and the female element in politics will always be found on the side of temperance, morality and good government.

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

TROY.—Third class; total vote 285—men 170, women 115.

Times (Rep.): One feature of the day was a new one—the voting of the newly-franchised ladies. We are glad to say they appreciated their privilege, and 115 of them cast their ballots. The day passed off as pleasantly as if it had been a picnic occasion, and we believe female suffrage is going to accomplish something in the way of putting the rude male voter on his good behavior. Carriages were run to take the ladies to and from the polls.

Kansas Chief (Rep.): Well, we have seen it tried, and while in some respects it has its unfavorable features, we rather like it. It is both novel and interesting. The women of Troy seem to take naturally to it, perhaps from long observation of the ways of men. They are wonderfully like

the men—with a slight variation. They have their cliques, they try to run things, and want to whip in all the sex to vote as they dictate. But the worst feature in this was, that they were acting at the instigation of, and doing the work mapped out for them by, the men. The bad point of this is, that the women who assume to be the leaders of their sex have allowed themselves to be made the instruments of some of the worst political charlatans that ever infested any community. Then, there were women who did not hesitate to traduce their neighbors, and to utter downright falsehoods in order to carry their point. But these belonged to the moral element and could do no wrong. Others tried to bulldoze their sex, and still others let their angry passions get away with them, and berated their neighbors for voting as suited themselves. But that is only one side of it, and the bad side. Very many women refused to be marched up in gangs and to vote by word of command. A large proportion thought and acted for themselves regardless of false issues and scares. Many walked up quietly with their husbands and handed in their votes. The women who elicited the most favorable comment seemed to be the wives of the laboring men and mechanics, who had something else to do than look after the affairs and regulate the morals of their neighbors. They were generally fresh, healthy looking women, plainly but neatly dressed, who came in modestly and quietly. handed in their tickets, and quietly withdrew, putting on no brazen look, as if to say, "Behold us! We are running this machine!" It was a little amusing to notice some, who, after handing in their ballots, would stand hesitating, at a loss what to do next, or as if waiting to be dismissed with a benediction. But after a few trials, the women would get used to it, and would be just as independent voters as the men.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

LAWRENCE.—Second class; total vote 2,487—men (estimated) 1,437, women 1,050.

Tribune (Rep.), March 25: WOMEN'S MASS MEETING.—The mass meeting of women, which was advertised to be held at the Methodist church yesterday afternoon, was held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on account of the action of members of the board of directors of the church, who objected to having the building used for a political meeting. The leaflet published by the Women's Christian Temperance Union and Equal Suffrage Association was read by Miss S. A. Brown, who explained and enlarged upon several interesting points respecting the privilege extended to women. Mrs. A. L. Diggs spoke for some time on the purity of politics. She protested strongly against the weak but oft-repeated cry, that women would be polluted by contact with political matters. She spoke of the practical result that would naturally follow the introduction of the votes of women, providing they were cast, as she believed they would be, on the side of virtue and good government. The meeting then took the form of a conference, questions being proposed and discussed by all who desired, concerning the management of local politics. Several ladies present showed by the accuracy of their statements, that they have been informing themselves in this respect,

and thoroughly understand their privileges. The following resolution was introduced by Mrs. A. L. Diggs, and unanimously carried: "*Resolved*, That we will vote for no man whose integrity of character is not such as to warrant us in believing that he will faithfully and rigidly enforce our temperance laws." Last night the women of Lawrence voted, for the first time in their lives, at a political caucus. The manner in which they exercised this privilege was, in many respects, interesting and characteristic. The fact was early developed, that there are natural political leaders among the gentle sex, who rise to the surface and control their sisters' action as naturally as certain men "kick" on nearly every nomination. A well-informed lady was heard to remark several times, to prove that her position was the correct one, "Mrs. ——— said so, and she knows." In numerous cases the ballots of wives had the effect of killing that of their husbands. The ladies, though not voting solidly for any one, had evidently been well canvassed by the friends of one ticket, and many supported it, while their husbands voted for the opposing delegates. The opponents of woman suffrage claim that the divorce business will be largely increased by reason of this new element to introduce discord in families. Under the excitement of the momentous occasion, when her heart was fluttering from the novelty and dignity of the moment, more than one woman "got rattled" and handed in the wrong ticket. Everybody always approaches the polls with a ticket in hand, and it is not difficult to make a mistake. The chagrin of a certain gentlewoman in the second ward, when she read the ticket remaining in her hand, and found it was the very one she wanted to vote, was hugely enjoyed by the spectators. The ladies turned out in large numbers, and voted strong for the Republican ticket. There was the best of feeling all around. No one said a word against any candidate, except a few chronic grumblers, who talked about rascals and unscrupulous politicians, about as usual. It was well known what would be the result of the vote for mayor, and there was little contest for any other position. What a different spectacle was presented to-day from the old-time elections, where men who never drank at other times got drunk; fights were constantly occurring; the polls were surrounded by jostling crowds of rough and intoxicated men, disputing in angry words the personal character and family history of candidates. Then a large extra police force was necessary to keep the polls safe and partially decent; now a chalk mark suffices without an officer to keep a space of fifty feet reserved for those who are voting and are ready to vote. Then the wives dreaded the coming home at night of their excited, and perhaps drunken, husbands; now husband and wife drive in their carriage, or walk to the polls, and together quietly deposit their ballots and depart. No disorder, no whisky, no brawling are seen. The vote is indeed—

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflake falls upon the sod,
And executes the freeman's will
As lightning doth the will of God."

Weekly Journal (Rep.), April 8: The election of the entire Republican ticket yesterday was a result determined by its nomination. With the accession of the woman's vote, the triumph of a sound Republican ticket, on a platform demanding rigid enforcement of law by the friends of law, was assured. The lively canvass of the Republicans was made mainly for the purpose of swelling the majority already conceded to them. And the new administration will assume control of the affairs of the city for the first time in the history of Lawrence with a pronounced and aggressive policy, encouraged and supported by such a majority as will permit neither inaction, compromising or vacillating. The election passed very quietly. The ladies assumed their new duties very gracefully. Ticket pedlers not being allowed within fifty feet of the polls, there was a noticeable lack of the noise and confusion that have heretofore been present. The returns did not come in until very late. Mr. Barker's majority over Whitcomb is 611, and the rest of the ticket is elected by good majorities.

ELK COUNTY.

HOWARD.—Third class; total vote 354—men 204, women 150.

Democrat (Dem.), March 23: WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—There will be a meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union at the M. E. church Thursday afternoon, March 24, at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be voted for at the ensuing city election. All good citizens, irrespective of party, who are in favor of temperance and reform, are cordially and earnestly invited to be present and assist us in selecting good and true men.—MRS. J. W. HALL, *President;* MRS. R. H. NICHOLS, *Secretary.*

The Women's Christian Temperance Union nominated a ticket which was indorsed by the Republican caucus, and was elected almost unanimously. All our best people are more than pleased with woman suffrage, and favor universal suffrage. ASA THOMPSON.

Courant (Rep.), April 8: Almost half of the voters of Howard, who exercised the right of franchise on election day, were women. Now who says they "don't want to vote?" Election passed off very quietly. There was no noisy, blustering, bumming around among the voters, no whisky used, and no one even lost his temper to any very great extent. We are now more than ever in favor of the women being given the right of suffrage. We are told of one young married man of this city who was heard to say that if his wife insisted on voting, he should apply his number ten boot to her person till her nose bled—or words to that effect. He is an all-round kicker. The ladies of Howard have demonstrated the facts—firstly, that they want to vote; secondly, that they will vote; and thirdly, that they can out-'lectioneer the men, two to one.

FINNEY COUNTY.

GARDEN CITY.—Second class; total vote 646—men 400, women 246.

Daily Herald (Rep.), April 6: The election of the people's ticket yesterday was a grand victory for the better elements of Garden City, and shows

conclusively that woman suffrage is bound to be no inconsiderable factor hereafter in our local politics. It has been asserted by the opponents of woman suffrage, that woman did not want the ballot, and would not exercise the right if given her; but her activity and enthusiasm yesterday, not only in Garden City, but in all the principal places in the State, prove that the assertion was without foundation. A woman's vote is an independent one, and will be cast wholly in accordance with the dictates of individual judgment and conscience, and the only influence that will operate to affect it either way will be her conceptions of the moral questions at issue. The efforts of the saloon druggists to elect the opposition ticket, predicted by the *Herald*, was one of the most potent factors in favor of the people's ticket. The natural inference from their enthusiasm and persevering support was, that they expected favors and indulgence from that side that they could not expect if the people's ticket was elected. The voters noticed this and cast their votes accordingly. It was a fight for home, and home won. When the Murray bill became a law, and municipal suffrage was granted to women, it became apparent that only one thing more was necessary to secure an honest election, and that was registration. This was accomplished by making Garden City a city of the second class. Registration prevents fraud, and while many by neglect may often be deprived of the right of suffrage by the strictness of the provisions, the result, as a rule, can only be for the public good. The ticket elected is unexceptional in every respect. They are representative men and women, and will carry out the wishes of those who elected them. If the opposition are in favor of the principles to which they gave expression in their platform, everybody will be suited, because those principles will become the watchword and law of this administration. The saloon drug stores must go. This is the fiat of the people. The dens of infamy on the south side must go. The people in that quarter have so declared.

Garden City Daily Sentinel, (Rep.), April 6: Yes, it was a great Democratic victory, but, unfortunately, the Democrats can't be held responsible for it. The new element in politics worked early, late and earnestly for the mugwump ticket yesterday, and many of them made use of methods which were anything but commendable. A well-dressed lady in a carriage passed along Fulton street and drew up beside a walking man and asked him if he had voted. He replied that he had not. He was invited to take a seat in the carriage, which invitation he accepted and he was at once driven to the polls. These female politicians are going to save the country or break something in the effort to do it.

Finney County Democrat (Dem.), April 9: The result of Tuesday's election gives general satisfaction, although a few of the rabid Republicans are still howling over the defeat of the straight Republican ticket, and, as was expected, throwing all the blame on the ladies. The ladies should accept the censure—but not in the manner in which it is given. They should, and do, rejoice over the fact that they have defeated the whisky ring that has controlled the city since its organization—the first opportunity that was given them to do so.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

OTTAWA.—Second class; total vote 1,147—men 803, women 344.

Daily Republican, April 7: Some of the ladies complain that an effort was made to bulldoze them at last election into voting for a certain candidate. The ladies did well in voting for whom they pleased, and all bulldozing should be frowned down.

Local News (Rep.), April 6: Never before in Ottawa's history has an election passed off as quietly as did the one yesterday. The presence of the ladies at the polls seemed to have a quieting effect on the old-time "workers," who looked lonesome and out of place—standing around like bumps on a log, not even attempting to do any "funny business." Voters had their minds made up before they went to the polls, and it would have been useless to attempt to change them. The result, though not as many would have had it, is one that will stand any test that may be imposed upon those elected. The ladies polled a big vote yesterday—bigger than we had dared to hope. They went, as it were, like little men, to the polls. The timidity of a first experience caused them to go in flocks, or at least several in company, but they had an intelligible idea of the *modus operandi* of voting. Very few had male escorts. We doubt if one of them voted under coercion. We know of instances where the political proclivities of the head of the house were at variance with the ticket cast by the better half. The scene at the polls was a quiet one. It was an innovation even in orderly Ottawa; no crowding, no jostling, no importuning, no uproar. The gentle influence of woman was felt, and gallantly responded to, by the veriest election-day striker. Female suffrage, in Ottawa at least, is a success.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

SYRACUSE.—Third class; number of votes cast 160—men 98, women 62. No political contest.

Democrat, March 26: The women of Syracuse are looking forward to election day with a stern, impatient joy. What music they will make around the polls with their feminine jingle! It will be novel to see woman (that creature of sympathy and tears) in her new role—that of a political boomer. Expressing ourselves in the classic language of the West, the candidate they go for will "get there with both feet."

Democrat, April 2: Next Tuesday is the regular spring election day. In one or two cities of the first and second class, considerable interest has been manifested among the newly enfranchised voters, owing to some special local issues. But from the reports of the registration books now in, the women are not so eager to take advantage of their newly-created powers as was anticipated. In Leavenworth, where every inducement imaginable was brought to bear on the fair sex, only 2,673 women registered; of this number 617 were colored, while 4,318 males registered in the same city. In Fort Scott 522 women registered. Emporia registered a total of 542. Parsons women came to the front with 690, while in Atchison only 336 are reported. Coming near home, to Garden City, 290 women have placed their

names on the books. In most of the cities it is not thought that the women will affect the result of the election to any great extent. In many places they are about equally divided politically, while in other places it is reported that the women will not affiliate to any great extent with either of the great parties, but are rather inclined to be mugwumpish.

Democrat, April 8: The result of the city election Monday has placed Syracuse on record as doing something upon which the annals of history are entirely silent—electing a city council composed entirely of ladies. A mass meeting of the legal voters was called for Saturday evening, which was well attended, especially by the ladies, who seemed very much delighted and perfectly at home in their new sphere. The following ticket, which was successfully elected by a good majority, was placed in the field: N. E. Wheeler, for mayor; J. D. Woodruff, police judge; Mrs. Lizzie M. Swartwood, Mrs. Sarah M. Coe, Mrs. Maria M. Riggles, Mrs. Hannah D. Nott and Mrs. C. E. Barber as city councilors. Another ticket composed of men, headed by Judge H. N. Lester for mayor, was placed in the field. But the gallant judge could not lead his coadventurers to victory against the tidal wave of the newly-created voters. The ladies elected are wives of some of our very best citizens of Syracuse. And the citizens at large are confident that they will successfully govern our prosperous city for the ensuing year.

TENNYSON REVISED.

Woman for the field and man for the hearth;
Woman for the sword, and for the needle he;
Woman for the head, and man for the heart;
Woman to command and man to obey.

Happy are the female voters of Syracuse.——The election Monday was a quiet and orderly one.——The ladies were a potent element in the election Monday.——Sixty-two ladies exercised their right to vote on last Monday.

Journal (Rep.), April 8: If Johnnie Keene did not capture one lady's vote election day, it was not his fault. Join hands and circle to the bridge. It reminded us of the old general training days, when the "lads and lassies" from the country promenaded the streets with clasped hands, and each a card of gingerbread as large as a washboard, virtuous, unsuspecting and happy. The "Order of Knights of the Garter" was instituted by Edward III in 1344. According to Selden, "it excelled in majesty and honor all the chivalrous orders of the world." This ancient and eminent order has been reinstituted in Syracuse; and at the next meeting of our city council the degrees will be conferred, and a number of our prominent citizens decorated with the distinctive feature of the order, for valiant service rendered in the "battle of the ballot." The election passed off very quietly. The ladies voted without hesitation, and as if they had done so for the last twenty-one years. N. E. Wheeler was elected mayor by a majority of sixty-nine, over H. N. Lester. Mrs. E. P. Barber, Mrs. W. A. Swartwood, Mrs. S. P. Nott, Mrs. Charles Coe and Mrs. G. C. Riggles, were elected members of the council, and J. D. Woodruff, police judge. This is a great victory for the advocates of female suffrage; and great credit is due to Mrs. N. E. Wheeler, Mrs. W. O. McKinlay, Mrs. W. A. Swartwood, N. E. Wheeler, W. O. McKinlay, S. H. Rodgers, Will C. Higgins and W. A. Swartwood, who planned the campaign. Much speculation is indulged in as to what the result will be. The ladies elected are intelligent and worthy. Many of them have had extensive experience in business, are quick of perception, and more than ordinarily self-reliant, and we are confident that, under the leadership of Mayor Wheeler, will soon learn to perform the duties of "city mothers," and become familiar with all the ins and outs of politics. At all events, we are in favor of giving them a chance, and all the support necessary to make their administration of city affairs successful.

News: At the city election held in Syracuse on Monday, the woman's ticket was elected entire. We are opposed to woman suffrage on general principles; yet we did favor ladies being elected councilmen—excuse us, we mean councilwomen! The last Legislature having granted women the right of suffrage in municipal affairs, it is nothing more than right that they should hold office. Give them a fair trial, and if successful, amen! If not successful or practicable, the women themselves will be only too glad to be relegated back to their matronly position in life and society. The election passed off quietly, the men were on their good behavior, and the ladies, for their first trial at politics, are to be highly commended. Even "Old Bill," Wheeler's pony, became infused with a spirit to the interests of the new political idea, and "got a move on himself" for the first time, and seemed delighted with his labor of drawing the carriage loaded with the fair sex going to the polls to cast their first ballot. We shall carefully watch this new political innovation, and keep our readers posted as to its results.

Sentinel (Ind.), April 8: Monday, election day, passed off very quietly. The ladies carried the election in grand shape. John Bishop was observed walking down street on election day hand in hand with a pretty girl. Who was she, anyhow, Johnnie? Please walk up and explain. It rather looks as if the ladies could have their own way in Syracuse. Their proceedings will be watched with interest by friends and skeptics. We understand that our city mammas will soon enact a hen ordinance, which will provide that all chickens, male and female, must either have their toes amputated, or desist from visiting gardens and hotbeds. This is right; garden truck must be protected, as well as the feelings and interests of those who own gardens but no chickens. The ticket as elected gives general satisfaction, and we trust that the ladies will more than merit the confidence bestowed on their ability and integrity by our people. Sixty-two of our ladies exercised their right to vote, and worked faithfully and untiringly on election day, the majority of them casting their ballot for the "City Ticket." Don't you wish you had been a little mouse in the corner at the ladies' politial meeting last week, Wednesday?

HARPER COUNTY.

HARPER.—Third class; total vote 559—men 346, women 213.

Graphic (Rep.), April 6: The city election Monday was one of the hardest-fought battles we have yet passed through, but all was conducted in a fair,

square manner, and no one complains of the result. The ladies were out in force, and the man who had been harping on the "degradation of the ballot" will now retire. A more orderly, well-behaved set of men were never seen about a voting place than were to be found here Monday. So far from being "insulted" when offering to vote, the ladies were offered every courtesy, and treated with the consideration and respect due to them from gentlemen. The one day in our city demonstrated the fallacy of all arguments that have been used against female suffrage. The *Times* says: "The women of Kansas are registering extensively. Mrs. Helen Gougar expects to vote the lot. Political bossism begins early in the woman suffrage movement." The experience of political workers at the elections this week shows how badly the author of the above was mistaken. The women did not vote together or under any boss. Each was independent in her ballot, and there was fully as much difference in their voting as there was in their husbands'. They usually knew exactly for whom they wanted to vote, and voted so without bossism or argument. We observed also that many voted tickets exactly the reverse of those their husbands were supporting. It seemed to us that, on the average, their votes were cast more intelligently than were those of the men; and it must be conceded by all that this, the first experiment with municipal suffrage, was a success.

HARVEY COUNTY.

SEDGWICK.—Third class; total vote 179—men 124, women 55.

Pantagraph (Dem.), March 24: We have had it hinted to us that a woman will be put up for mayor of this city at the coming election. We hope, for the lady's sake, that the report is not well founded, for we have never to our knowledge done a thing to thwart any lady's aspirations; but should there be a woman in this city who aspires for the mayoralty, the *Pantagraph* will oppose her, and do everything honorable for her defeat. We hardly think there is one lady in this city who would willingly discard her dress and the respect with which she is now treated, to put on the breeches and be placed upon a plane with man; we hope not, at any rate.

Pantagraph, April 7: The city election Monday passed off very nicely indeed. There were three tickets in the field, and the one selected at the caucus Saturday evening was elected, save one councilman, Mr. Kiser, and the mayor, Mr. Rogers.—— *Card of the mayor-elect, addressed to the ladies of Sedgwick who participated in the election:* "I desire to extend my sincere thanks, not to those who voted for me only, but to all who showed public spirit enough to attend the election. You have in so doing extended a mild rebuke to the croakers of the opposite sex who oppose the law so strongly. In view of your action yesterday, I consider it due you that you should be consulted in regard to some of the appointive offices. The office of treasurer could be filled by a lady as well as by a gentleman, and I know of no good reason why you should not have the office. I have been informed that I have been chosen to the office of mayor, and if the information proves correct, I will make no appointment to the office of treasurer until you have had an opportunity to canvass the matter and suggest some one of your number to fill the place. I shall be pleased to receive suggestions from you at any time during my administration relative to the governmental affairs of the city. Very respectfully, P. M. MORGAN."—— *Card of the Ladies' Suffrage Committee:* "The members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and other ladies composing the convention held at the Congregational church on Monday last, desire to express their gratitude to the Rev. Mr. Payne for his admirable address on that occasion, and for his fearless words of sympathy with, and untiring efforts for, the object of the convention. Mrs. Payne's unselfish work in connection with the object of the convention, as well as her recognized faithfulness and ability as president of the union, have won her many friends among the ladies of the city, in the welfare of which she manifests such heartfelt interest. The courtesy of Mr. Willey and other gentlemen was highly appreciated, and will not soon be forgotten. They wish also to say, that they did not find the "polls" so objectionable a place as sometimes represented, for they saw no smoking, heard no swearing or other language which could possibly give offense to the most refined Christian lady.—BY ORDER OF LADIES' SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE."

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

VALLEY FALLS.—Third class; total vote 427—men 238, women 189.

New Era (Rep.), March 10: A meeting of ladies was held in Odd Fellows' Hall, which declared its purpose and principles as follows: "We, the undersigned, ladies of Valley Falls, hereby organize an association to be known as the Woman's Suffrage Club, the object of which is to secure the election of city officers who will perform the duties of the office in strict accordance with the laws of the State of Kansas. *Resolved*, That we enter upon the exercise of the right of suffrage with a deep sense of the duties and responsibilities involved. *Resolved*, That we realize that the greatest work comes after legislation, or the fruits of the victory are lost; and that we urge upon all women the importance of a careful investigation of the character of candidates, that we may be the better prepared to support for office those who have proven themselves true to the best interests of our city. *Resolved*, That we enter upon the work with malice toward none, laying aside all selfishness, and working together for the best interests of our city. *Resolved*, That we favor all measures tending to encourage the rapid and permanent improvement of our city."

New Era: Monday morning dawned bright, and just crisp enough to impart vigor and enthusiasm to people determined on a good day's work, especially in a political contest. The ladies, whose first opportunity to vote at such an election was now being enjoyed, did their part well, and with feelings of joyful triumph. Here and there husbands could be seen escorting their wives, or wives and daughters, to the polls, who then voted contrary to the views of their husbands, fathers and brothers. All was good-naturedly done, and an unusual degree of gallantry was shown the ladies. Both parties furnished buggies and carriages and drivers to escort ladies to and from the polls, and in many instances whole carriage loads would vote just the opposite of what was desired by those who brought

them to the polls. Nobody made audible complaint of this, and an election could not have passed off more harmoniously than did this one. The ladies had headquarters at Odd Fellows' Hall, and a great many of their number did valiant work there. When the hour for closing the polls arrived, the supporters of the citizens' ticket felt confident that they had won a great victory, a belief that was happily verified when the vote was canvassed later on. All party lines had melted away like an iceberg under a tropical sun. Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists marched in a solid phalanx to the achievement of a great victory, the result of which it is hoped and believed will mark the dawning of a new era in the history of our city. The total vote cast was 427, of which the women cast 189. The ballot of the ladies was doubtless ten to one in favor of the citizens' ticket.

New Era, April 7, in report of a ratification meeting, gives the following addresses: R. H. Crosby, mayor-elect, was the first speaker presented by Dr. Cowan, and he delivered himself of the following excellent ideas, and was warmly applauded: "MR. PRESIDENT—I desire first to express my grateful appreciation of the generous support of yesterday; and gracefully recognize as co-laborers and co-partners the new element of power in municipal affairs—the ladies. Ten days ago we plainly stated the issue, and asked for a clear and decisive verdict. The voters have responded in a three-fourths majority for the right. While realizing that our victory is the triumph of principles, not men, I cannot but feel gratified at such an endorsement from the best women and men of Valley Falls. The result of this contest unquestionably proves, that no aspirant for public honors may hope to gain the favor of a true woman, except he be loyal to his moral convictions. Under the cheering banner of 'God bless our homes,' the ladies gallantly led the charge. And now I predict a new era of prosperity for this city; for just so surely as effect follows cause, comes peace and plenty in the pathway of purity and prudence. We have a right to rejoice. The black clouds are breaking. The sun shines more brightly. The air seems purer. The flowers bloom. The birds sing more sweetly. In short, heaven smiles on us, and the earth is glad. In closing, I wish especially to thank our business men for their wise management of this campaign; the cause of contention in eliminated. Now let us all pull together for the grand success of Valley Falls." Hon. G. W. McCammon was the last speaker, and completely captivated his hearers with his eloquence, forcible arguments and plain statement of facts. He felt that the large female vote on Tuesday was a complete vindication of his course, in supporting as heartily as he did the woman-suffrage bill in the Legislature, and was confident that women would be given unlimited suffrage in State affairs within a very short time, probably by the next Legislature.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

OLATHE.—Second class; total vote 460—men 305, women 155.

Patron: The election in Olathe last Tuesday, passed off very quietly. The ticket nominated at the citizens' meeting met with but very little opposition, at least not enough to create any excitement. Three ladies were

elected to the school board. There were 730 names on the registration books, and as near as can be ascertained at present, about two-thirds of that number voted; and of the 226 women who registered, about two-thirds exercised the right of suffrage.

Mirror, (Rep.), April 2: The citizens' caucus at the opera house last Friday night, was probably the largest and most harmonious ever held in Olathe. It was the first in which the ladies participated, and there was no little curiosity to see how they would perform. It is needless to say that the gentlemen were satisfied. The ladies wanted a good ticket just as much as their gentlemen friends, and they seemed to understand how to go about getting it just as well. As an experiment, it was certainly the best ever seen in Olathe. There were more well-dressed, more intelligent and better behaved people assembled to nominate a city ticket, than ever met together before for the same purpose. We don't think that any man will be foolish enough to say that the ladies were injured morally, socially or physically, by their participating in that caucus, and the entire result proved the shallowness of the arguments always used by the opponents of woman suffrage. The ladies wanted nothing, and their extreme modesty surprised the gentlemen, who became suddenly determined that they should accept positions on the school board, when it was found out that they did not demand or desire the honor.

Mirror, April 7: The election for municipal officers in this city last Tuesday passed off very quietly. As there was practically no contest, there was very little fun; hence many of our newly-made citizens are disgusted with politics already, and are almost resolved to give up voting hereafter. It was not such a great thing to vote after all when there was no body to be "downed," and now, some of them declare that the men fixed it that way on purpose so as to take away all interest. But this is a vile slander on the men, who retort with the fact that the ladies had as much to do with making the ticket as themselves, and if they desired a contest, they should have got up another ticket. The total number of votes cast was 460, of which the ladies polled 155, or a little more that one-third. As the total registration was 720, of which the ladies numbered 230, it will be seen that the vote was in about the same ratio as the registration. Doubtless, had there been a contest, there would have been a much larger vote of both men and women. If the vote in this city proves anything, it goes to show that the ladies will take about the same interest in political matters as their husbands and brothers. The business was new to many of them, and considering the difficulties in their pathway, they did exceedingly well.

LABETTE COUNTY.

PARSONS.—Second class; total vote 1,714—men 1,187, women 527.

Sun, (Rep.), March 31: Friday afternoon the wife of Henry M. Yazell called at the clerk's office and registered. On her return she was met at the door by her husband, who, on learning where she had been, flew into a rage, and throwing some of her personal effects out of the door ordered her to leave. She remonstrated, but this increased his rage, and he made an ef-

fort to strike her, but was prevented. He was arrested, charged with assault and battery. He claimed that he was justified, because his wife had registered, notwithstanding she knew that he was much opposed to women voting. The judge fined him $100 and costs. Yazell seemed much astonished at the size of his fine, and said he did not know it was against the law for a man to control his wife.——RESULT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.—Tuesday afternoon a lady resident of the second ward drove up in front of one of our leading business houses, and was in the act of alighting, when two candidates, who happened to be near by, nearly broke their necks to get to assist her. One held her horse, while the other helped her to the pavement and was rewarded with a gracious "thank you." This one then went away contented, but the first remained till the lady came out of the store, helped her into the carriage, and received the smiling recognition: "I will certainly see that your name is on my ticket."——The woman who lives with a man 365 days in a year is not to be degraded to any alarming extent by voting with him one day in the 365.——Municipal suffrage is now a fixed fact, and universal suffrage for the sex is not far distant.

Sun, April 8: The city election passed off quietly Tuesday. The weather was clear and pleasant and a good vote was polled in all the wards. The women, in proportion to the number registered, turned out equally as well as the men. There were no disturbances at any of the polls, and the election was one of the most orderly ever held. In the second ward a number of ladies voted for constables and justices of peace; the ballots were counted separately, and a note of the fact that they were cast by ladies made on the tally sheets by the election board. [This from the *Sun*, whose candidate was defeated.] Mrs. Eliza F. Wilson and Mrs. Emma Sackett were elected members of the school board.

Eclipse, March 31: The relation of municipal suffrage to the machinery of national life is so remote and indirect as to afford small scope for the renovating process of woman's influence, but like the pebble cast into a placid lake, it will gradually overspread the whole surface. [The *Eclipse* prints a Women's Christian Temperance Union column, which urges women to vote. They held a union prayer meeting the day before election.]

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

LEAVENWORTH.—First class; total vote 6,434—men 3,967, women 2,467.

Times (Rep.), April 3: The meeting of Mrs. Gougar last night was a great success; it was announced to be at Laing's hall; but by some mistake of the committee, the key to the hall was in South Leavenworth, and in the emergency the doors of the Congregational church were kindly thrown open to the vast audience which soon filled the large auditorium. Mrs. Gougar's address to the Irish citizens was a clear, forceful and feeling delineation of the suffering of that ill-treated people. The applause of the audience, many of them Irish men and women, showed how well they appreciated her eloquent words. Several of our citizens made forcible speeches,

and one old resident told the sad story of how our "enterprising" mayor, as the physician of his family, had secured possession of all the money of the family, several thousand dollars, and kept it from the heirs for several years; that was how he got his start. Col. Anthony's remarks were pointed, frank, and were often greeted with applause. In a wonderful degree does Mrs. Gougar hold her audience almost spell bound for hours, and they are always ready to come again. She addresses a meeting of working men and their families at 2 P. M. tomorrow, to which all are invited, also on Monday evening at 8 P. M., both meetings at Laing's hall. A union meeting of the churches is arranged for this evening, to be held at Dr. Page's church.——MRS. GOUGAR'S WORK.—No matter what may be the result of the vote on next Tuesday, the *Times* takes the greatest pleasure and satisfaction in speaking of the work of Mrs. Gougar among the women of our city. Not only has she shown her wonderful ability as an organizer, but the high standard and honorable dealings he has demanded in every part of her work show her to be a wise and worthy leader. When some of the most enthusiastic and earnest women advocated a partial canvass of the women of the city, selecting only those who were known to favor law and order, Mrs. Gougar, true to her Americanism, insisted upon a house-to-house canvass. She said: "Ladies, let German, Irish, Polish, white, colored, temperance and anti-temperance all be invited to register. We want the knowledge of these facts for future use among our women, as their work will only begin when the votes are counted out. If they are not for law and order, then the near future must see them converted through your efforts." This general canvass has been made, and the wisdom of this course has been conceded by all. Also, the unanimity of action of all classes that have labored together under Mrs. Gougar's leadership has been a marvel. Her public meetings, held in all parts of the city, from the humblest chapel in the outskirts to the largest and most influential churches down town, and the immense audiences that have listened to her, speak of her broad sympathy with the masses, and her knowledge of human nature. Probably in no other capacity has she served the good of our city more signally, than in the interest she has been able to awaken among the Knights of Labor. The investigations she has made in the interest of the laboring classes at home, as well as in Great Britian, enable her to reach the hearts of these people as but few speakers are able to do. Her first introduction to these men was in their regular lodge meeting, where for an hour she spoke to over two hundred men, and the result was seen in the meeting the next day at Laing's hall; for these men and their families turned out until the capacity of the building was too limited to accommodate the immense throng that came. Her dignified and wise discussions of the labor problem have won her hosts of friends. For the splendid work done in our city, for the honor, good morals, law and order in political methods, Leavenworth is under lasting obligations to Mrs. Gougar, who bears away with her the best wishes of thousands of our citizens. It has been shown that about five-eighths of all the women are in favor of registering and voting; some are deterred from so doing by their husbands, and feel grieved. Of the remaining three-eighths,

Irish women are the most averse to voting, but those who are in favor of voting are for temperance, law and order.——NOT PARTISAN BUT TRUE.—One of the most gratifying signs of the use Kansas women are to make of the ballot, is in the spirit of resolution that having been adopted almost universally by them preceding the coming election. At every point they demand men of upright character, regardless of party name. They show no disposition to enter into partisan strife, but prefer principle to party, demanding at all points that public service shall be trusted to men of unimpeachable integrity. Atchison women sounded the key note by the following resolutions which are sent to the proper parties: "WHEREAS, The privilege of voting in municipalities has been granted the women of Kansas; and WHEREAS, Heretofore too many men of doubtful honesty and immoral character have been exalted to offices of public trust: therefore, *Resolved*, That we, the women voters of Atchison, demand that only those men be nominated for city and school offices that are recognized as persons of honesty, sobriety and good moral character. *Resolved*, That we care less for parties than for principles, and political parties that expect our votes must give us clean men for whom to vote."

Times, April 5: MRS. GOUGAR'S SUNDAY EVENING.—The Presbyterian church was packed to its utmost Sunday night, many standing during the whole meeting. Rev. Jenkins opened the service by reading the scriptures and prayer, and Dr. Page, in a few eloquent words, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, who spoke to the vast audience for an hour and a quarter as few are gifted to speak to the people. Most feelingly did she portray to our citizens the sad state of affairs among the erring ones of our city, and uncovered the awfulness of the crimes committed with the sanction of our city government. The eulogy paid Miss Willard, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of America, now encircling the world with its white banner, was most beautiful. Practical always, she did not exhibit the evil without providing a remedy, and the committee appointed to work with our new city government at her request, will do active work in the future. At the conclusion of her address, Dr. Page arose and said to the audience: "You can in no other way show your appreciation of the grand woman who has so eloquently addressed us, than to give a good collection, to-night, to the women of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of this city, who are doing so well their part in this grand work." The audience responded, and about $30 was taken for the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Leavenworth, and was handed to Mrs. Hartough, its president.

Times, April 6: FEMALE SUFFRAGE A SUCCESS.—At the time of writing this paragraph, we have not the remotest idea of the result of our municipal election, but whatever it may be, we feel that the advocates of woman suffrage have gained a signal victory for their cause in the manner in which the ladies of Leavenworth conducted themselves in this, their first practical participation in politics. We make this assertion broadly, and apply it with the same positiveness to the ladies who supported the Democratic ticket as we do to those who lent their votes and influence to the Republican

candidates. One and all, they carried themselves throughout the day in an intelligent, dignified and ladylike manner, and established the fact beyond any possible question of doubt, that, instead of being degraded by the ballot, as the opponents of female suffrage have so long claimed they would, they elevate it and bring it up to their own standard. Although this campaign has been one of the most exciting and bitter in the history of the city, the presence of the ladies at the polls was a signal for orderly conduct, and wherever they made their appearance they were accorded universal consideration and respect. The attack of the whisky alliance upon Mrs. Gougar has been the one blemish in this campaign, as far as the participation of the ladies in it concerned, and even that was not the fault of the Democratic party at large, but only the work of a few ruffians and self-constituted leaders. As a result of the experiment of female enfranchisement, the cause gained many converts here yesterday, among the better class of citizens—men who have been lifelong opponents to the movement. The *Times* takes great pleasure, being the first to extend its congratulations to the friends and advocates of female suffrage.

Standard, (Dem.), April 6: The day dawned bright and fair—seemed to presage that all would be for the best. At the polling places the voting began early, and the balloting was steady. Since the days of the nation's civil discord, excitement never ran so high on the former field of pro-slavery troubles. The quiet and order that prevailed, however, was nothing short of phenomenal, and steadfast purpose finally won the day. The triumph was a glorious one, because it was the triumph of right, and a vindication of the fair name of the city and its wives and daughters. The first man to vote in Goosetown was Tom Malloy, and the first woman was Mrs. Wm. Magers. Mildred Ann Clay, a colored woman aged 103 years, who lives in Clark Byrns' house, voted for Dr. Neely yesterday. Her brain is as bright as it ever was. One old colored woman walked up to the sixth ward polls yesterday, and a man who had known her for twenty years and for that length of time had been her friend, asked her for whom she intended to vote. She said she did not know. The man then asked her to show him the ticket she had in her hand. Her reply was: "No, sir, I cannot do that. Mrs. Gougar gave it to me, and it would be wrong to let anybody else see it. This is the ticket I have got to vote." After this it would be better to let the colored women of the sixth ward vote as they please. Yesterday they were compelled to vote the Garrigues ticket. The sixth ward, where the Sunflower Baptist church is located, gave Mrs. Gougar's candidate 356 female majority and 48 male majority. From the Sunflower church the women came in a procession, and voted ballots that had been prepared for them. Woman suffrage purifies the ballot box!

Daily Standard, April 7: Oh, for an election where every woman in Leavenworth, and women only, could vote, and no woman from Indiana on the ground! Then woman suffrage can be given a fair trial. It is unfair and unjust to judge of the new departure by the scenes and indications of Tuesday. Prejudice and passion were appealed to, and controlled the majority, when reason and judgment should have prevailed. There was much prej-

udice among the "law and order" women, and their leaders were arbitrary and tyrannical; but if the election had been left to the women only, and every one of them had voted, Dr. Neely would have had a majority. The trouble this time was, that only one side was registered, and they were ruled by Mrs. Gougar with an iron hand. She made them believe that she was a priestess, and had a right to dictate to them. The result would have been different if all the women could have been interested in registration. Every woman in Leavenworth who could be counted upon to vote for Mr. Garrigues was registered, while there was no organization before the registration books closed among Dr. Neely's friends. Next time we have an election, and women are to vote, we want them all to take a hand. This time it was one-sided. The organization on the other side was so perfect, and ours so crude, that we had a narrow escape. Female suffrage was not a success in Leavenworth on Tuesday, because over 1,000 women were handled by Mrs. Gougar, through their prejudices and passions. They would not listen to reason, and many of them did not care what ticket they voted as long as it came from the hands of the lovely agitator. But the *Standard* does not despair. Mrs. Gougar will not be with us always, and the next time our election may be a better index to public sentiment, because the women will have learned that an intelligent ballot is one which comes from their own free will, and not from the harangues of an outsider.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

LINCOLN.—Third class; total vote 301—men 240, women 63.

Beacon (Ind.): Sixty-three of the women of Lincoln voted at the city election last Monday. These women represent the best in Lincoln in point of intelligence, culture and natural refinement. Most of them were of mature years. Some young ladies voted, and none appeared to appreciate their privilege more than they. That it was a proud and happy day for some of the "veterans," need not be said. In honor of the occasion, the writer hired a "bus" and drove around town after such ladies as chose to ride to the polls. We found several unable to go because of sickness in their families; a few were indifferent, but nobody appeared to be at all timid. The best thing I noticed was the refusal of several to vote because they were not acquainted with the character of the several candidates, and they would not vote unless they knew who they were voting for. Some expressed dissatisfaction because there had been no opportunity given them to obtain this knowledge. Some said they thought the women should have called a meeting and nominated a ticket. Perhaps they will another time. It will depend upon circumstances whether they do or not. We did not have time to call upon all, which explains why we did not.

Republican: Their being no particular issue of importance before the people, the election passed off very quietly, the only noticeable feature being the interest taken by the ladies, who for the first time exercised the privilege so recently conferred upon them by the Legislature. All day, in the 'bus and in private carriages and on foot, they could be seen making their way to the voting place, cast their ballot, and go away feeling that, at

least in municipal matters, they had something to say, and were of some importance. All the candidates brought forward were good men, most of them business men who have the interests of the city at heart. One old gentleman and lady got off the track, and came into the court room while court was in session, and astonished the court and lawyers by asking for a ticket. We never saw a more quiet, orderly election. Wonder if the ladies had anything to do in regard to it? It looks that way.

LINN COUNTY.

PLEASANTON.—Third class; total vote 258—men 204, women 54.

Observer, (Rep.), April 8: The city elections this year have been possessed of more than usual interest because of the new element introduced by the last suffrage law. In Pleasanton the election was very quiet, and a light vote was polled, because there was but one ticket in the field. That was denominated "citizens' ticket," but it was composed entirely of Republicans. Fifty-four women voted, and more would have done so had there been any opposition to the citizens' ticket; and as no soliciting was done, it may fairly be considered that this day's work has demonstrated the fact that the women of Pleasanton want to vote. And the arguments of the opponents of woman suffrage were plainly disproved; for this vote represented the leaders in society, the property owners, and the intelligent and educated women generally, and not the class that it has been urged would lead at the polls.

Herald: Mrs. R. W. Blue was the first lady to cast her vote in the city of Pleasanton under the new municipal suffrage law. The city election last Monday was one of the most quiet ever held in Pleasanton.

MOUND CITY.—Third class; total vote 270—men 170, women 100.

Clarion, (Rep.), April 8: There was quite an interest taken in the municipal election in this city last Monday, because it was the first one which has taken place under the new municipal suffrage law. Everybody was anxious to see how things would operate when the right of suffrage was given to ladies. It is the first time in the history of nations (with the single exception of Washington Territory) that women have voted at municipal elections. Kansas has taken the initiatory step, and, so far as can be learned, the new law proved a success last Monday. The total vote in this city was 270. The total female vote was about 100, and Democrats concede that about two-thirds of this number voted the Republican ticket. It can readily be seen that in this city the women hold the balance of power. The women who voted were in general worthy representatives of loyal Kansas womanhood. Nearly all the ladies voted in the afternoon after having finished their labors at home, and frequently a silver-haired mother wended her way to the city clerk's office and deposited her ballot. It had been predicted by the opponents of woman suffrage that the votes of the degraded and ignorant class of women would overbalance the vote of the respectable ladies, but this was proved not to be true at the election in the city last Monday. A very large majority of the votes cast were by some of

the most refined and cultured ladies of the city, and all appeared to vote intelligently and without hesitation. There was apparently no electioneering among the ladies; they came and deposited their ballots without their vote having been solicited by any one. About one-third of the female vote consisted of colored women.

Clarion, April 15: The elections throughout Kansas demonstrate the value of woman suffrage in municipal affairs, and, like prohibition, it is here to stay. It is only a question of a short time before women will enjoy equal suffrage with men; it is a necessity as well as a right, and good government demands it.

LYON COUNTY.

EMPORIA.—Second class; total vote 1,674—men 1,276, women 398.

Daily Republican, April 6: J. J. Wright, the women's candidate for mayor, was badly defeated, and N. E. Weaver was elected by a majority of which he may well feel proud. The election in Emporia yesterday was in no sense a political one; the candidates, though mostly Republicans, were nominated and voted for irrespective of politics; the issues involved being the promotion of the city's prosperity and the preservation of its interests from the grasp of monopolies on the one side, and the fostering of monopolies, coupled with a desire of women voters to exhibit their strength, on the other. The question of prohibition being equally safe with either ticket, the election turned upon the point of prosperity to the city, and was carried in the city's interests. A great deal of interest was manifested yesterday in the election for mayor and councilmen of this city. N. E. Weaver is elected by a handsome majority, and Dr. J. J. Wright, the women's candidate, is sorely defeated. Wells was elected by two votes over Theis from the fourth ward, going in by the skin of his teeth, receiving only twenty-two per cent. of the male vote—elected, if at all, by the votes of the women, who were evidently ignorant of the vital issues involved in the election; but as their introduction into politics was somewhat sudden, they are to be excused. They will undoubtedly show up better in the future, as time will enable them to get a more thorough knowledge of other questions than one which to them has become a hobby. In the election of mayor and councilmen, the policy advocated by the Republicans has been triumphantly vindicated by the people of this city. The vote of the first and third wards was not counted out until after twelve o'clock last night. The women clerks and judges stood the work manfully; but it is a little rough for a husband to be compelled to stand out on the sidewalk until after twelve o'clock at night waiting for his wife to be released from the election board; however, it's progress, you know.

Republican, April 7: A correspondent, "Rex," says: "In all parts of the State it is clearly demonstrated, that woman suffrage tested under the most favorable circumstances, without organized opposition, aided by an effeminate press and bolstered up with the strong prop of temperance, is a substantial failure. . . . The election has demonstrated that Kansas women

not only have no desire for the ballot, but that they cannot be forced or gulled into using it."

Republican, April 8, in an editorial headed "Fun at Stockton," says: There are going to be some lively times in Stockton when the female officers take hold of the municipal government and try to run it, and no traveling show will attract any attention in the town while the home farce goes on.

Evening News, April 7: Even in our own city, although the women failed to elect the so-called temperance candidate, we venture to say that the prohibition law, and every other law on the statute books, will be fully as well enforced as if the candidate selected by a portion of the women had been elected. In truth, there was no cause for division. Had there been a temperance issue, the *News* would have sided with the ladies, and done its utmost in such a cause. The ladies, if they intend to take part in politics hereafter, will find that when they make an issue it will be necessary to find a cause for making such issue, as the voters—male and female—as a rule, will not cast their votes in direct opposition to their own best interests, not even to please four or five or a dozen would-be leaders. The ladies who headed the movement of Tuesday last will also have to learn, that every good husband in this city has just about as much influence over his wife as said wife has over him; and that the probabilities are that when said husband's business interests conflict with those of an electioneering committee, sent out as against him and his interests, he may possibly argue the matter with his wife in such a manner that she will plainly see that it would not be in the line of her duty to assist in causing dissensions that might possibly result in financial loss to the city, or interfere with the progress of her husband's business, and thus become a drawback to his prosperity, instead of a helpmeet.

MCPHERSON COUNTY.

MCPHERSON.—Second class; total vote 678—men (estimated) 462, women (estimated) 196.

Republican, April 2: There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the expediency of female suffrage, but we can see no reason why a man who thinks that women have sense and purity enough to be trusted with the ballot should be ridiculed, and we believe that those who ridicule them are at heart depraved and corrupt.

Republican, April 5: Many prominent ladies have been working hard at the polls all day.

Republican, April 6: Carrying the school bonds is the best thing that has happened to this city for a long time. The women nearly all voted for the bonds.

Republican, April 7: There has been no little speculation over the effect of the female suffrage law. It is not easy to give a full statement as yet. Many of the city elections were non-partisan, and these gave very little indication as to the future effect. Generally, the Democracy may

have opposed the measure, and probably for that reason many of the women voted against them when they had an opportunity. Returns are coming in very slowly, but so far there are very few cases where the result at the polls has been changed by the female voters from what it would have been had they not voted. Another thing is settled. It will be remembered that we predicted that the expectation of a solid vote from the ladies would not be realized. That has been the case everywhere, and in many cases the majority of the ladies have voted just contrary to previous predictions. But we believe that the general effect has been good. There have been no tobacco and no liquor at the primaries and very little at the polls. The evident intention of the ladies to vote against the low and the vile has brought out a better class of nominees all over the State, and even where the law and order tickets have been defeated, the case is not so bad as it would have been under the former order of things.

LINDSBORG.—Third class; total vote 186—men 182, women 4.

News (Rep.), April 1: It is said that women's voting will promote dissension in families, and that husband and wife will quarrel over elections. Is that the way men go to work *now* to get votes? We are more polite, even to our "hands," on election day. Then why is it not supposable that the married pair may grow exceptionally kind when that occasion draws nigh.

News, April 15: Ladies all over the State showed that they appreciated the right of suffrage by using it in the interests of morality and good municipal government; and hereafter they will be recognized as a factor in Kansas politics that cannot be scoffed at.

CANTON.—Third class; total vote 186—men 124, women 62.

Carrier (Ind.), April 7: Sixty-two women voted at the city election Monday and one hundred and twenty-four men. There will be few towns in Kansas where the ladies polled one-third of the whole number of votes cast. Mrs. Wm. Cottingham is nearly eighty years of age, but Monday, when Mr Fletcher came and asked her if she would go and vote, she said, "Yes, indeed, I will; thank God I have lived to see the day when women can vote."

Carrier, April 14: "It was quite a novelty to see ladies sitting on the election boards in the various wards. They stood the foul smoke of election cigars real manfully, and did not appear to notice the vulgarity and profanity that was uttered all day in their hearing. Everything is fair in politics." —*McPherson Democrat.*—You must be a hard crowd up there in McPherson. While we had no ladies on the election board in Canton, if such had been the case, there would have been no vulgarity nor profanity around the polls for them to hear. When two young ladies marched a Lyons man up to the polls, and compelled him to vote the women's ticket, the Republicans of that town chronicled the event under the heading "cowdozing."

MARION COUNTY.

MARION.—Third class; total vote 676—men 426, women 250.

Register (Rep.), March 30, quotes editorial from Westphalia *Times*, Miss Adele Read, editor, against suffrage; she believes that the proper place for

women is at home taking care of the little children, and that the woman suffrage cause is engineered by a lot of old maids, grass widows and women whose husbands are politically dead. The contest at Marion was very bitter. It seems that the ladies' candidate was elected.

Record (Rep.), April 7: Marion never witnessed as animated an election as that which occurred Monday; it being the first test of the new municipal suffrage law, much interest was manifested in the result. The ladies, we must say, acquitted themselves handsomely. The number who voted is estimated at two hundred and fifty. We think the estimate is too low. Buggies were running all day, several of them driven by the ladies themselves, and some of the most successful and skillful work was done by them we ever saw at an election. Perfect good nature characterized the contest, at least, on the part of the ladies, and the men, with a few loose-jawed exceptions, conducted themselves like gentlemen throughout the day. Mr. Crane, who was elected mayor, got a very large majority of the votes of the ladies; he was nominated by the equal-suffrage people, or at a meeting called by them. A prominent lady worker at Monday's election wants it understood that the defeat of two candidates on the Crane ticket cannot be charged to the ladies who worked or voted for that ticket; that they nearly all voted straight. She says the men must bear the blame for the defeat of those gentlemen, and we think she is correct.

PEABODY.—Third class; total vote 196—men 185, women 11.

Gazette, March 24, prints two columns of suffrage arguments under eight display headlines. The election was settled at a very thorough primary; hence there was but one ticket at the real election.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

BLUE RAPIDS.—Third class; total vote 357—men 224, woman 133.

Times (Rep.), March 24: Ladies should banish the idea that there is anything masculine in voting at a city election, any more than at a school election. Ladies who have not desired the privilege of voting should nevertheless vote, as it is now a duty they owe themselves and the country.

Times, March 31, has long constitutional argument in favor of municipal suffrage law.

Lyre: There were some objections made to a certain young man who was stationed at the head of the stairs, and especially requested the ladies not to scratch their tickets. Now we would like to know what business it was to him? His name wasn't on the ticket, and he had no right to kick as long as they didn't scratch him; if they wanted to scratch, let them scratch; the law gives them the right to vote, and it surely permits them to scratch their tickets, if they choose to do so, and we are of the opinion that it is nobody's business. The men all scratch their tickets when they feel like it, and why can't the ladies. We withhold his name this time, but would advise him not to be so particular again.

MEADE COUNTY.

MEADE CENTER.—Third class; total vote 235—men 160, women 75.

Globe (Rep.), April 9: The city election Monday passed off quietly and peaceably. There were 235 votes cast—about 75 ladies voting. The citizens' ticket, suggested by the ladies and nominated by a public mass convention of the citizens, was elected, with the exception of police judge and two councilmen, by an average majority of forty-seven. Some of the ladies, of course, voted the people's ticket, as they had a perfect right to do. Women, as well as men, will be divided in opinion as to public measures and the qualifications of candidates. We observed, however, that those distinctions of caste which are the subject of melancholy reflections by some of the world's greatest philanthropists, but which seem to be inherent and unavoidable in all human society, were not a little conspicuous among the ladies who voted last Monday. It is believed that two-thirds of the ladies voted the citizens' ticket, but we think that four-fifths would be a fair estimate. Nevertheless we congratulate the ladies upon their prudent and firm exercise of the elective franchise. One lady was forcibly prevented from voting by her husband, a man who is given to strong drink—a woman who toils and washes to earn a livelihood for herself and children and for the man who wantonly denied his companion the same privilege and right which the law, in its charity, had conferred upon both. We take the liberty to advise that man to forego the drink that damns. If he escapes prosecution for the offense he committed last Monday, he may consider himself fortunate. There were about 75 votes cast by the ladies, who deserve a great deal of credit for facing old fogy prejudice and working with so much zeal and energy for the candidates of their choice. Some of the men who had made bets that there would not be a dozen ladies vote looked rather astonished to see almost that many carriages rolling around bringing the ladies to the polls as early as nine o'clock. The way the ladies worked is evidence of the interest they would take had they the right of universal suffrage. The men had an idea that they were workers, but the effort put forth by the ladies laid the men on a very high shelf.

Republican (Rep.), April 6: The election of last Monday passed off very pleasantly, and did not leave either contestant anything over which to crow. There was no well-defined difference between the personnel of the two tickets, as the nominees of both sides were among our best men, and but for the fact that the great majority of ladies and the most pronounced prohibitionists supported one ticket, while conservative men and the liquor forces were arrayed on the other side, it would have been difficult to draw the line. But people will have their choice, and in this land of freedom generally exercise their preference. The ladies, headed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, had a gala day. Carriages with their motto, "For God and Home, and Native Land," also one bearing the motto, "Hurrah for Kansas," were busily driven all day. It was a new feature in politics and one which quite a number of the male sex did not take to kindly; but we observed that towards the close of the day many of the most pronounced in opposition to woman suffrage deemed it a good action, and had their wives handle the objectionable paper.

MIAMI COUNTY.

OSAWATOMIE.—Third class; total vote 240—men 135, women 105.

Gaslight (Ind.), April 8: We prophesy that next year the "lords of creation" will not run the caucus as easy as they did last Saturday. The ladies kept their eyes and ears open, and will know how to work another year. They were not so very backward last Saturday. Who said the ladies would not vote? Last Monday showed the assertion, that they would not vote if they could, to be false in this city at least. From early morning until time to close they came to the polls and exercised their right. And scratch! How they did scratch; they scratched many a man that itched for office, and tore his prospects into tatters. They can electioneer, too; another year they will know as much about it as any one.

LOUISBURG.—Third class; total vote 251—men 149, women 102.

Herald (Dem.): The first Monday in April is the city election. We would suggest to the ladies of Louisburg, if you are interested in the selection of city officers, it is not best to wait until that time to simply cast your ballots, but suggest some suitable time for holding a caucus. There is a place to select your men. Go and see that your man or woman is nominated.

PAOLA.—Second class; total vote 650—men 450, women 200.

Spirit (Dem.), April 8: T. M. Hobson, the Republican nominee for mayor, received a majority of about 200. Mrs. Belle Russell was elected to the school board. The women, instead of supporting Dr. Willhoite because he voted for woman suffrage in the Legislature, went nearly solid against him. This indicates that they do not thank a man for espousing the measure generalizing the ballot power.

Republican (Rep.), April 8: The election passed off quietly and orderly, as our city elections usually do. The ladies took much interest, and exhibited a pardonable pride in casting their "maiden" ballots, about two hundred voting, a large majority of them casting straight Republican ballots. One thing especially noticeable was the unanimity with which the colored women voted the Republican ticket; attempts were made to lead them off by friends of the "people's ticket" and the "Prohibitionists," but they know what true prohibition is, and, except in a few instances, voted straight Republican. The elections in Kansas, mostly, went straight Republican. The women took great interest in the elections, and, being naturally in favor of temperance and morality, the great majority of them voted the Republican ticket. The women of Paola voted as we knew they would—as they pleased. The Prohibition leaders who were going to vote them discovered this fact Tuesday; and yet nine-tenths of them voted in the interest of prohibition by voting for Republicans.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

BELOIT.—Second class; total vote 710—men 460, women 250.

Courier (Rep.), April 7: God bless the women—voters. After Tuesday's experience we are a female suffragist. Did you ever see a quieter and more spirited election? Let all the women vote—they can be trusted better than tricky politicians. The female voters had a picnic last Tuesday—free carriages "to and from any part of the city." Wasn't it a graceful thing to see the husband and wife go to the polls together and cast their votes in unison? Carriages were run all day Tuesday for the convenience of ladies going to and from the polls. Miss Carrie Byrd and Mrs. T. B. Lamb were elected members of the school board.

Democrat (Dem.), says there were no party lines, and that the election was carried on with the utmost good nature.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

CHERRYVALE.—Second class; total vote 487—men 401, women 86.

Bulletin (Dem.): No fights, no quarrels, on election day. Mrs. Mary Gibbs helped to defeat herself in the first ward. She was decidedly opposed to being elected member of the school board. As it was, she polled a big vote. Mrs. D. M. Logan lacked but four votes of winning the race in the second ward. She is a noble women and those that supported her may feel proud of their vote. Had there been the least effort made, she would have been elected by a good majority, notwithstanding she had one of the best men in the city for her opponent.

Republican (Rep.): We desire to congratulate the ladies of Cherryvale on their course at the polls Tuesday. All manner of evil had been told against their good judgment and sound sense, and we are pleased to see the actual result of the first municipal vote of the women. They have proven that they are not led by any clique or faction; that they think and act for themselves and in a way to protect their individual rights. The next step that should be taken in the matter of suffrage should everlastingly wipe out the last barrier to unlimited suffrage for women, and we think the time is not far distant when this step will be taken. Let the women stand firm, and support the paper that stands by their interests.

INDEPENDENCE.—Second class; total vote 864—men 601, women 263.

Star and Kansan (Dem.), April 8: The experiment of woman suffrage in Kansas has resulted very much as we supposed it would. Sentiment decides everything, and business considerations are relegated to the background. Mayor Walker says that he is still in favor of woman suffrage, though the initial experiment in that direction here resulted in his defeat.

Reporter (Neut.), April 4: LETTER FROM SENATOR BLUE TO GOV. HUMPHREY. —*Dear Sir:* I am of the opinion women can vote at the city elections for justices of the peace and constables in cities of the first and second class. These cities are not municipal townships in the meaning of the constitution. These officers are city officers, and the appropriate name for them is city justice and city constable. The Supreme Court has practically so held in *Ward v. Clark*, 35 Kas. 316. Sec. 2, art. 4, and sec. 1 of art. 5 of the constitution, as construed in 15 Kas. 31, still further support this view. The talk of separate ballot boxes is folly. The law makes no such provision. No such proposition should be tolerated for a moment. If any candidate for justice of the peace or constable feels himself aggrieved he can have his redress in the proper tribunal. Very truly yours, R. W. BLUE.

Tribune (Rep.), March 23, prints Mrs. Gougar's address. April 6: The *Tribune* congratulates the women electors of the city on the quiet and orderly manner of their exercising their newly-acquired right. After all, we don't see but what the women vote just as easily as the men, and more so. With their ballots all ready to cast, they walk up to the voting place, announce their names, deposit their ballots and quietly walk away, leaving all the unnecessary discussion on election day to the men. Women, in politics as in everything else, are apt scholars. We heard of a lady in one of the wards who paid the board of another lady until election day, so that she might not lose her vote by moving into another ward; the women can't say but what they learned that of the men. The editor of the *Star and Kansan* has now seen what he ever fondly hoped to be spared the pain of seeing—the sacred right of suffrage trifled with by women. "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?" We could not but observe that, when the ladies stepped from the carriages, and advanced to the window to deposit their ballots, the ticket brokers walked leisurely away; their occupation for the time was gone. We heard of a colored voter deploring the fact that the women were voting; some one should remind him that the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was a woman.

Fulton (Bourbon Co.) *Independent* (Ind.): From Independence, by the way, came the first and only Kansas petition against municipal suffrage, which professed to speak for "the women of our State," and was signed by just nineteen of them; exactly 200 less than have registered in that one town.

NEOSHO COUNTY.

CHANUTE.—Third class; total vote 596—men 420, women 176.

Times (Rep.), March 31: The generous men of Kansas will amend the constitution so as to perfect woman suffrage just so soon as the women by political industry, good sense and moderation show that they are worthy of it. We believe they will show they are worthy of it, and ask all gallant and sensible men to refrain from putting unnecessary obstacles in their way.

Times, April 7: At the city election on Monday last, a large number of ladies voted for the first time in their lives—something over a hundred in all, white and black. And now that it is over, is anybody able to point out any harm that it has done? Are the men injured by it? Are the women injured by it? True it was a novel sight, and a novel sensation to the ladies. But who is hurt? Nobody was drunk, and the election was peaceable.

OSAGE MISSION.—Third class; total vote 279—men 220, women 59.

Journal, March 24: Some of our exchanges are trying to create the impression that but few ladies will vote at the city elections. Ninety-nine per cent. of such papers are opposed to woman suffrage because they know that women will be in favor of morality and against lawlessness.

Journal (Rep.), April 7: To the surprise of many, the ladies came out and took an active part in the contest, and worked like trained politicians for the candidates they wanted elected. The ladies surprised many by the active part they took in the contest, and it certainly explodes the false idea that the ladies did not want to vote and would not if they had a chance. It also proves that the right of suffrage does not demoralize the ladies, as nothing occurred that the most fastidious could object to. Read the returns from the Kansas election in cities on the 4th and 5th, and then answer the question, Will the women vote? The ladies' vote in Kansas was much larger than any one supposed it would be, and the order everywhere seems to have been much better by their presence.

Journal, April 14: Municipal suffrage for women in Kansas has demonstrated to those who so much feared that voting would degrade ladies, that it does not, but on the contrary the presence of the ladies greatly improves the order and conduct of the voters. We doubt if there wa ever as more orderly election held in Kansas than the last one was.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

CENTRALIA.—Third class; total vote 132—men 114, women 63.

Journal (Rep.), April 8: The experiment of giving the ladies suffrage in the municipal elections seems to have worked splendidly throughout the State.

SABETHA.—Third class; total vote 460—men 244, women 216. A ladies' meeting resolved to support only true men, without regard to party. The *Herald* printed "What Voters Can Do," and many other appeals.

Herald (Rep.), April 6: For the first time in the history of the city, the election Monday realized the ideal of republican institutions, and demonstrated the desirability of women voting. It was the most quiet election ever held here, when the interest aroused is considered. The total vote polled was 460, of which the men cast 244, and the women 216. The result of the election is eminently satisfactory, and promises to be an improvement upon some former administrations. The city owes much to the ladies for their help in this victory for law and order.——HOW THEY DID IT.—We question whether the most ardent supporter of woman suffrage was not taken back by what could be seen at the polls in this city Monday afternoon. During that time nearly 200 women voted, a large number of them bringing their votes with them, folded and out of sight; simply warding off all attempts at electioneering, by saying that they had their ticket, and walking quietly to the box, and depositing their votes, as if they had done the same at least semi-annually all their lives. It was interesting to see the open-eyed wonder with which the row of men seated on the bench

in front of the livery stable on the opposite corner viewed this new political element, which was so absolutely unapproachable by them that they gave up trying to influence it. As the throng of ladies became denser, the faces of the watchers became longer, and about 5 o'clock the front of that stable looked more like a row of exclamation points than anything else. Meanwhile the ladies smiled and voted, and the exclamation points could do nothing but exclaim and curse the new law. There was one feature of the occasion which was delightful: that, in several cases, the father and mother walked in, leading between them the little children which the mother could not leave at home. One or two ladies brought their babies in their arms with the air of proud but tender motherhood, expressing their inexorable wish regarding the atmosphere in which the child should grow up. Many remarked, that to go with the mother to the polls year after year, (strange that it had not been thought of by our statesmen, with all their wisdom,) was to be the best education for boys and girls for their duties in future. Altogether, there are less opponents to woman suffrage in Kansas to-day than there ever have been since the early settlement of the State.——A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—From this time forth let us hear no more that women care nothing for the right of suffrage, and would not exercise it if they had the opportunity. When, in our first municipal election under the new law, only twenty-eight more votes were polled by the men than by the women, we are quite ready to see that chestnut of antiquated odor buried, and forever forgotten. Even opponents of equal suffrage admit that they have never seen an election to compare with that of last Monday. Order, absolute sobriety and the utmost decorum prevailed. It was a wonder to some of our citizens, a novel spectacle to all. A new element had entered into municipal politics, and enemies to law and order could readily see the handwriting on the wall. No manager of machines, no shrewd manipulator of massed votes, but could plainly see the futility of placing a known violator of law upon his ticket; and more than one man upon election day found that he had a political foe in his own household, but it was impossible to be very combative with such a cheery, pleasant little foe, who had supper waiting for him, and a beaming smile, born of conscious rectitude and duty well performed, with which to greet him when he came home; and, contrary to expectation, the baby was not in convulsions, nor the house in frantic disorder, even if she had spent half an hour in discharging her duty as a wife, mother and citizen at the polls. To say that the "experiment" was proved a success, falls short of what the occasion demands. Strangers from other States were with us, and looked on with skeptical curiosity, which grew as the voting progressed into unbounded astonishment, and finally developed into settled conviction of its perfect propriety. Ladies entered the hall in twos and threes, with their husbands, or alone, voted, and withdrew in the utmost quiet, and without a syllable of disrespect, or a sign of disapprobation, publicly expressed, during the entire day. Possibly, in a State of less progressive people, this would not be so; but here in Kansas we emphatically pronounce the par-

ticipation of women in the municipal elections as a complete and unqualified success.

OSAGE COUNTY.

BURLINGAME.—Third class; total vote 259—men 168, women 91.

Chronicle (Rep.), March 24: The *Chronicle* declines to print the Women's Christian Temperance Union appeal, as being a reflection upon the intelligence of Kansas women. We doubt not the women of Kansas are fully prepared to exercise their franchise without interference or specific instruction from any source.

Chronicle, April 7: The election Monday was the most quiet in the history of Burlingame.——All the women were sober and orderly.——The women nearly all voted the ticket nominated at the public caucus.

Independent (Prohib.), April 7, printed "WHAT WOMEN CAN DO," and Frances Willard's address; and said: Monday last was an eventful day in the history of Kansas, in this, that women were allowed to vote for municipal officers. The arguments used to defeat the original measure, that the women did not desire to vote, and that they would decline to go down "into the dirty cesspool of politics," etc., were proved dreams of disordered imaginations. There was no dirt, except from a few unworthy mouths, no "cesspool of politics," so called, but only a quiet ladylike earnestness to vote only for good and pure men to reform the local conditions of this city. A great revolution took place on Monday. Though quiet it was none the less a revolution, and a mighty one in its future import. The mountain barrier of prejudice against women, which for centuries has stood between them and good government, was swept away completely, and hardly a trace is left to show where that mountain stood. Think of it a moment! Ninety-one women of Burlingame voted for mayor and councilmen! The first vote polled was that of Mrs. Levi Empie, wife of the president of the Burlingame Savings Bank, and the noble leadership assumed by Mrs. Empie was followed by the ladies of the city generally. It was a great victory. Another victory, no less important, was the new turn of the wheel on city politics by the selection of a ticket untainted by former political attachments or associations. The people gathered together, after due notice, and in a manly and womanly way, nominated a ticket to begin a new era in the life of Burlingame. And when the morning of election day came, they determined to stay by those nominations. There was but one gentleman present at the polls on election day who could not persuade himself that it was the proper thing to do to put away his cigar while a dozen ladies were waiting an opportunity. But then this is a new business to us all, and we shall grow into it gradually. That was the most quiet and reputable election we have ever seen in Burlingame. It looked as if the post office had been moved to the city building, and everybody, men and women, were going there for their mail. The polls have been cleaned at last. A great revolution has taken place, almost without our knowing it.

Independent, April 14: Now the election is over and the results can be seen, it is clearly demonstrated that the power recently granted to the women of Kansas has had a salutary influence. The local papers tell the same story with few exceptions, and these are only the class that have most violently antagonized municipal suffrage for women since it was first proposed. The unanimous verdict is, that better nominations have been made in every instance than for years past, politicians evidently realizing that the women would not sustain immoral or corrupt men. Were this the only victory it would be sufficient to justify the extension of power. But it is not all. In nearly every instance the best nominees have been elected. When we realize that the law extending this power was passed only six weeks before the city elections were held, the results reported are more favorable than could have been expected. Such a revolution has no precedent. Truly "the world does move."

Lyndon Journal (Rep.): Municipal suffrage for women and prohibition send from the State the white-aproned gentry, and bring in return hundreds of thousands of white-aproned women, whose thanks go heavenward that Kansas, ever first in all good works, has produced the manhood that is proud to go on record in favor of banishing the rum fiend from the State, and giving woman the enfranchisement her position as man's better half demands.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

PHILLIPSBURG.—Third class; total vote 116—men 100, women 16.

Dispatch (Rep.), April 7: One lady exercised her authority as an elector by scratching her husband's name off the ticket. One lady, on going to the polls to vote, was handed two different tickets. She held them hidden in her hand for awhile, then quietly slipping one down her sleeve she dropped the other into the ballot box, so the anxious candidate who watched her could not tell which one she voted. The ladies are learning the tricks fast.

Herald (Rep.), March 24, encourages ladies to vote.

KIRWIN.—Third class; total vote 383—men 246, women 137.

Chief (Rep.), March 31: Ere the *Chief* appears again a new experiment in politics will have been tried. Thousands of women have registered, among them the best ladies of the land. The number of female voters this spring will surprise the "lords of creation." [The *Chief* printed a "Woman's Column."]

Chief, April 7: At the conclusion of the counting of the ballots on Monday night, the band rendered some choice selections in honor of Miss Lilian, who so distinguished herself in behalf of the popular citizens' ticket. The ladies were powerful factors in the city elections in Kansas this spring. And their ballots have been invariably cast on the right side. The average Kansan is now willing to acknowledge that women do know how to vote.——Who says that women are not capable of manipulating elections? "Madam are you of age?" "Yes, sir." "Are you twenty-one years old?" "N—no!" "Pass on." The women's ticket was elected.

Independent (Anti-Monop.), April 7: Monday was a pleasant day. It was thought by some that the vote of the ladies would be light, but as the battle warmed up, the women poured in from all quarters, and when six o'clock came, one hundred and thirty-seven newly made electors had deposited their ballots. The men voters numbered two hundred and fifty-six. Considerable spirit, mixed with many threats calculated to intimidate voters, and much gusto about the new "election law," was indulged in, but on the whole the election was fairly conducted and everybody satisfied with the result.

RENO COUNTY.

SYLVIA.—Third class; total vote 61—men 43, women 18.

Telephone (Rep.), April 7: The female vote was well represented, and it was indeed a pleasure to see the look of appreciation that spread over their faces as they were permitted to deposit their first ballot. During the evening the ladies were presented with oranges and candies in sacks, with the printed inscription, "Compliments of the mayor, police judge and councilmen elect." In the meantime, and while the ladies were enjoying their treats, the men were inflating themselves with choice Havana smoke at the expense of the newly-elected candidates.

NICKERSON.—Third class; total vote 275—men 243, women 32.

Argosy (Rep.), March 24: The votes of many women will be bought and sold the same as men. Many of the worst class will be brought out on purpose to keep good women from the polls. This ought not to keep any one from voting. If men were governed in that way, no honest man would vote.

Argosy, April 4: The municipal elections in Kansas this year have been more orderly than ever before. . . . Another thing which had a very salutary effect was the law allowing women to vote. Those who voted, as a rule, were of the better class, and they voted for what they considered the best interests of society. In a few years the prejudice against their voting will die out, just as the prejudice against the colored people voting died out.

HUTCHINSON.—Second class; total vote 824—men 606, women 218.

Democrat (Dem.), April 7: Tuesday, election day, a terrific sand and wind storm gave the ladies a rather rough introduction to their new duty as ballot swingers, and not a great many of them got out as workers. Those who did, though, worked persistently and with a will, and many a vote was changed by them. The result in all the wards makes a tale of disaster for the petticoat reformers; their indorsement seeming the signal for a slaughter.

Interior-Herald (Rep.), April 9: The contest in this city for the various municipal and township offices, was, first to last, highly creditable to the ladies of Hutchinson and to those gentlemen who showed their desire to see the laws of our State executed by supporting the Greenlee ticket.——*Scene:* Dinner table, conversation. "Well, wife I've seen a sight to-day, I never saw before." "Indeed, what novel sight have you seen to-day?" "I've seen ladies voting and assisting as clerks and judges of election." "Is that all?" "No, I've seen for the first time in my life an election without loafers lounging around the polls." "Anything more?" "I've voted for the the first time in my life without being disgusted by cursing and foul language. This was the first time I ever went to the polls without wading through tobacco juice, and being sickened by fumes of tobacco smoke, and the breath of those guzzlers." "If that is true, after I have washed the dishes I will go down and vote." *Result:* A *scene* that will hereafter be repeated in Hutchinson.

Interior-Herald, April 16: There may be an honest difference of opinion as to the expediency of female suffrage, but we can see no reason why a man or women who thinks that women have sense enough and purity enough to be trusted with the ballot should be ridiculed, and we believe they are not, except by those who, whatever their public appearance may be, are at heart depraved and corrupt.

RICE COUNTY.

STERLING.—Third class; total vote 385—men 276, women 109.

Republican (Rep.), April 5: On yesterday morning, in fact until well along towards noon, there was no opposition at the polls to the people's ticket; then the ticket headed "Workmen's" came into the field, followed shortly after by a ticket headed "Republican." All this time the ladies were in caucus at the residence of Rev. R. B. Guild, making up a ticket to suit their ideas. After they had perfected their ticket they adjourned to the Friends' church, and from there they went to the polls and voted. We wonder how many of them scratched their ticket? The ticket supported by the ladies was elected. This election establishes the fact that we have a new factor in politics that will determine every election in which there is a moral or religious issue.

Republican, April 8: J. Armstrong was arrested, charged with assaulting his wife because she voted. The complaint was made by outside parties. Armstrong and wife both testified that no assault was made. Mrs. Owens testified that Armstrong choked and slapped his wife. Fined $100 and costs and committed to jail. Appealed.

Republican, April 16: The woman suffrage law is a first-class "ad." for Kansas. The ticket supported by the ladies in Marion was elected. We are going to order an electrotype of the words, "The ladies were successful," etc., for future use.

Gazette (Rep.), March 31: "The undersigned is of the opinion that women have equal right to vote as men, but owing to certain immoralities, as we think, in the United States constitution, we as covenanters do not swear to support it, hold any office, or vote for any officer in connection with which such oath is required.—P. H. WYLIE."

Bulletin (Rep.), March 31: "RESOLUTIONS OF MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION:—*Whereas*, The right of suffrage has been granted to the women in this State: therefore, *Resolved*, That it is the sentiment of the undersigned ministers

of Sterling, that it is the duty of all women of legal age, who have at heart the welfare of their homes, of society, and of our country, to exercise this right conferred upon them.—R. B. GUILD, S. BRINK, H. C. KENDRICK, W. H. BUTLER, S. J. HANNA, S. BACON."——The *Bulletin* has a communication appealing to women, also a woman's column.

LYONS.—Third class; total vote 411—men 300, women 111.

Prohibitionist (Prohib.), April 2, has letter from P. M. Bell, who was in favor of letting women vote, for their influence on the temperance cause; but finds that they "allow themselves to be used by a few Boss Tweeds to further their private ends."

Prohibitionist, April 7: Lyons has always been noted for its orderly and quiet elections, but one like that of last Monday was never seen even in Lyons before. There was an entire absence of rowdyism, and no talk was indulged in which would not be perfectly appropriate in any lady's parlor. Some idea of what the ladies expected to find, and what they did find, may be gathered from expressions, in substance, heard through the day: "Why, I thought a voting place was horrid, but instead, what a nice quiet place it is!" The ladies are deserving of much credit for the interest they took in the matter, and this has been so satisfactory to themselves, as well as everyone else, that a very much larger per cent. can be counted for voting next year. A gentleman remarked in our hearing, "I have never been in favor of the move, but after to-day I am a woman suffragist; it is just what politics wants to purify it." We believe, should a vote be taken here tomorrow on the suffrage question, it would result almost unanimously in its favor. Last Monday, there was a conspicuous absence of rough, or unseemly language, as well as whisky-perfumed breaths and tobacco smoke, which heretofore have been general features in a greater or less degree of elections. The Legislature should have a chromo for this part of a loaf. In two years we believe they will take the next step.

Prohibitionist, April 5: Voting lost much of its attraction to some of the male voters yesterday; they couldn't smoke around the ballot box. So far as we have heard, there have been no numerously-signed protests to come up from the babies because their mothers voted yesterday. We hayn't heard of any unwashed, uncared-for baby, or any poor, helpless husband starved to death, because the ladies had the privilege of voting yesterday. "No smoking, no swearing nor vile talk," were among the unwritten laws governing the vicinity of the ballot box yesterday; partly due, perhaps, to the fact that "no electioneering" was among the written laws.

Prohibitionist, April 6: We heard of one poor creature in the guise of a man who, day before yesterday, threatened to abandon his wife if she exercised her rights at the ballot box.

Prohibitionist, April 14, rebukes the *Democrat* for impolite criticism of a lady judge of election.

ROOKS COUNTY.

STOCKTON.—Third class; total vote 446—men 359, women 87.

News (Rep.), March 31, has W. C. T. U. column strong for suffrage.

News, April 6: At the city election last Monday the ticket nominated at the convention in which the ladies participated was elected except one councilman, and he was not at all objectionable to them.

Record (Rep.), April 3: The city election on Monday was quite warmly contested. In the afternoon eighty-three ladies availed themselves of the privilege accorded them by the municipal-suffrage law—making an important factor in deciding the election.

News, April 13: In our recent city election our ladies demonstrated the truthfulness of the old saying, "Where there's a will there's a way." Two ladies would go to the polls together in a buggy, and if the lady voter had small children who could not be left alone, one would remain and "take care of the baby" while the other would take the voter to the polls. It was also demonstrated that the fears entertained by many that the worst element of women would vote, and the better classes fail to do so, is without foundation. Our best women were those who took the most active part in our city election. A good vote was polled, and never in our history did an election pass off more quietly. Of course the ladies did not all vote alike, but never in our town was an equal number of votes cast with so honest an intention of sustaining the right.

RUSH COUNTY.

LA CROSSE.—Third class; total vote 214—men 144, women 70.

Chieftain (Rep.), March 30, alleges that a ladies' meeting was led to support a clique ticket by the allegation that it was a temperance ticket, whereas "the council has no more to do with the enforcement of the law than the smallest township officer."

Democrat (Dem.), March 31, contains appeal signed by Mrs. Mollie Nelson, Mrs. A. E. Schotts, Miss Ella C. Nelson, urging women to support the citizens' temperance ticket against the whisky alliances, and regardless of party and personal prejudices.

Democrat, April 1: It seems to us a little unfair to extend suffrage to the women of the cities, and debar the women of the farms from the right of voting. There are no women as a class so little contaminated with the ways that are dark, as the brave, honest women of the farm.

Democrat, April 7: Being a Democrat of Bourbon proclivities, we viewed with surprise, and we might say alarm, the innovations on established usages constantly being made in Kansas, and of all the departures from old landmarks, the enfranchisement of women seemed the most radical. But since we have had an opportunity to observe their management of a political campaign, we confess we are not so much prejudiced as we were. We are satisfied that if their less civilized sisters of the eastern states could have observed the intelligence with which the women of Kansas plan a campaign, and the practical methods they adopt in its management, they would have been astonished beyond measure. Kansas is always ahead.

SALINE COUNTY.

SALINA.—Second class; total vote 1,331—men 1,020, women 311.

Herald (Dem.), March 24, has several vulgar jibes against woman suffrage.

Herald, April 2: It is God Almighty, Capt. Banks, and the progressive citizens of Salina on one side, and a few women and Mr. Kemper on the other. Take your choice, but as for the *Herald*, we cannot desert God Almighty even to please the women.

Herald, April 6: The election passed off pleasantly yesterday, and resulted in the election of Capt. Banks for mayor by 159 majority. Capt. Kemper was slaughtered in the house of his friends. While the women, no doubt, thought that they were in the right, their support of Capt. Kemper is one thing that defeated him. The business men of Salina thought it unsafe at the present time to permit the introduction into our city government of an element or faction that had lost sight of everything but the supremacy of sentiment as against business interests. A great many ladies, we are pleased to say, voted and worked for Capt. Banks, for two or three reasons, and the main one was that they were not pleased with the leadership of the opposition.

Journal (Rep.), April 5, has many communications favoring Kemper, the ladies' candidate. Has woman's column. Elected one lady to school board.

Rising Sun (Prohib.), has suffrage column edited by Mrs. Johns.

SCOTT COUNTY.

SCOTT CITY.—Third class; total vote 139—men 109, women 30.

News (Rep.), March 31, has an appeal for suffrage by the local Women's Christian Temperance Union.

News, April 7: The city election last Monday was quite animated, and very close. The Women's Christian Temperance Union worked hard for the "people's ticket," and succeeded in electing the mayor and the police judge, though they lost the balance of their ticket.

Sentinel (Dem.), April 7: The ladies, generally, turned out and took advantage of their new right, and with scarcely an exception voted the same ticket, the one with the woman on, which they helped to nominate. As we are thinking of running for office some time in the near future, we would like to have our mayor-elect call around and give us a few pointers on how he manages the ladies. He seems to have the secret.

Sentinel, April 14: Judging from the number of exchanges that come to us this week with the heading "Victorious Women," they must have run all the municipal elections in the state.

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

WICHITA.—First class; total vote, 3,312—men 2,984, women 328.

Beacon (Dem.), March 11: The "Murray law" was thrust into and pressed through the halls of Legislature (halls of Legislature! that is good—it makes us sick to even write the rot) much in the same way and with

as little consideration by the people, and with no demand from the people, as the municipal suffrage bill was thrust in, pressed and button-holeboquetted through the late halls of legislation. Another lot of smarties concluded themselves some pumpkins, and Kansas set an example for other States and future generations by the passage of the female suffrage bill. The people were never consulted. It was never submitted to them directly. It was Gougarized through the execrable halls. In 1882 the very insinuation of woman suffrage was used against St. John. The prohibition policy has been a pandora box of evils; it has spawned more law, and its unhappy womb is full of hissing serpents yet to creep, and crawl, and sting; and what imps this female suffrage law will give birth to we do not have long to wait to know. [Between this issue and the next quotation the *Beacon* changed hands.]

Beacon, April 4: TO WOMEN VOTERS.—The respectable women who will to-morrow exercise their newly-acquired right of suffrage, must expect to meet with many annoyances in carrying out their purpose. They will for a time be thrown into such society as they had scarcely dreamed existed; their ears will be shocked with expressions such as they had never thought to hear, and their eyes will be offended by such sights as should never be brought before them. The loving wife and mother will find herself in line with the fallen one, in whose breast all feelings but those of greed and passion have been crushed out. And the ladies must not take too roseate a view of the effect of woman suffrage. As is the case with males, the lowest and most disreputable classes will be the first to embrace the right of suffrage. . . . These things are not pleasant to contemplate, but they are facts, and must be duly weighed. There are two sides to all questions, and there is a dark as well as a bright face to the woman suffrage question. It is useless to ignore the fact, and the sooner the women themselves appreciate it, and prepare to meet it, the better.

Beacon, April 6: The chief feature of the election to-day was the inauguration of the woman suffrage experiment, and up to noon the success of the venture had not been such as to warrant the expectation of an immediate revolution in governmental affairs, through and because of the influence of gentle woman at the polls. As the *Beacon* predicted yesterday, the women of ill-repute were first and foremost in exercising the right of suffrage, and their appearance at the polls did not tend to elevate or refine the tone of the surroundings. As was to have been expected, considering that it was their first experience, many of the ladies were in a delightfully feminine state of uncertainty as to ward and precinct boundaries, and, be it said to their shame, the men were none too gracious in giving necessary information, such as they would have gladly volunteered to any inquirer clothed in bifurcated garments. However, this is but one side of the question, and there were many incidents which would do much to justify some of the highest hopes entertained by the leaders of the movement. Many of the most highly accomplished and most charming ladies of the city took advantage of the new law and cast their maiden ballots with a firmness that was heroic, and with a prudence and discretion that were admirable.

There was one notable thing in connection with the casting of the ladies' ballots and that was, that when they had voted they went home, not standing around, chewing tobacco and getting into fights with their opponents, or passing behind the buildings to take a pull at some heeler's bottle. In this they set a good example of good citizenship, which their brother voters would do well to follow. Of course the ladies were greeted with some disagreeable cat calls by men who showed their superior (?) fitness to control affairs in this manner. The men least fitted for the suffrage were the loudest in decrying the new law, and made many converts to the woman's cause. Taken as a whole the female suffragists have cause for neither great elation nor serious disappointment at their first day's work, although perhaps the balance is slightly in their favor.——[From the very full and fair report of the *Beacon*, we quote as follows:] At Headquarters.—At the ladies' headquarters in the Occidental parlor an impromptu indignation meeting was held, the unwilling object of wrath being the *Beacon*, whose offending consisted in stating a few plain facts for the benefit of those ladies who would vote to-day. The ladies here were active in preparing tickets and giving information, and did much toward facilitating the casting of the feminine vote.——In the First Ward.—At the Sherman house on East Douglas in the second district, a hack drove up about 9:30, and four ladies, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Mossgrove, Miss Kate Higgins and Miss Annie Higgins alighted. The ladies had got a little mixed as to the proper polling place. Two of them only were allowed to vote, while the others had to seek other places. This party was quickly followed by a bevy of damsels from a resort of colored disreputables on Fifth avenue. A hackman gallantly ushered them to the polls. One of them, Sallie Dozier, asked to see Mr. Allen personally. A clerk appeared. "This isn't Mr. Allen," said she, I want to see Mr. Allen. The first time I vote, I want to give my ticket to the man I vote for. I hope he'll have 500 tickets before night." Roars of laughter greeted a remark which would not look well in print, made by one of the women. One old lady of 57 would not brook any interference. "This is the first time I have been granted my rights," said she, "you attend to your own business and I'll attend to mine." After casting her own vote she asked for more tickets as she wanted to electioneer. On being asked on what principle she voted, she said: "I vote for the man, not for any principle." She was "very much obliged" to one electioneerer for showing her how to scratch a ticket. One singular (not so when duly considered) thing was that the women without scarcely an exception cast their votes for Martin, while the business men voted solid for Allen. If this is a straw, it is worth something, which is being improved upon by those having the ducats and inclination to put up the same.——In the Third Ward.—Another funny occurrence in this ward was the appearance of a lady who came to the polls with a gentleman, and when the young register could not immediately find her name, she said in a trembling voice, "Never mind; I—I don't believe I want to vote anyway." But she was persuaded to stay, and her name being finally found, she voted and disappeared. Another lady came up to the polls and was

so scared that she could not tell her name in a voice distinct enough for the judge to understand her, and a gentleman standing at the window had to give her name, and then she went away happy because she had succeeded in voting. A great many of the ladies coming to vote, would hand their ballots to bystanders instead of taking them to the window and handing them in properly, and up to noon there had not been over seven or eight votes cast by women in this ward.——Over the River.—Towards noon a lady and gentleman, Mr. and Mrs. Killion, approached the polls. The gentleman selected two sets of tickets, voted one and placed the other in the hands of his wife, who walked calmly to the window and announced her name as Mrs. Mary Killion. The clerk of election found her name in the register, accepted her vote and placed it in the ballot box. There was no discourteousness shown, and the crowd stood quietly by and watched the proceedings in silence, the only comment being made that Mrs. Killion was the first lady voter in the ward.——Fourth Ward.—At the second precinct in this ward, No. 601 East Oak street, everything was quiet until 9 A. M., when Mrs. S. J. Skeed, of 809 Cherry street, appeared upon the scene with five other ladies, and deposited open ballots for C. E. Martin for mayor. A *Beacon* representative was at the polls when the ladies came forward, and, in answer to a question as to how she felt on casting her maiden vote, she said: "I think the women have as much right to vote as the men. We are in favor of female suffrage, and propose to suppress the liquor traffic by any and all means in our power. We have the welfare of our husbands and children at heart, and we propose to win the fight if possible." "Were you intimidated or insulted by any of the male persuasion *en route* to the ballot box?" "No, sir; we had our tickets made out before we came to the polls, and knew just what we were doing." Mrs. J. H. Shively was the next suffragist, and upon being interviewed, said: "I feel very proud to have cast my maiden vote without any interference or advice from the male population. I think the women of Kansas, and especially those of Wichita and Sedgwick county, are going to achieve a glorious victory over the foes of prohibition. I belong to the Knights of Labor, and am proud to be able to exhibit my badge. All honor should be given Susan B. Anthony for her determined stand on the woman suffrage question. We are bound to win in the end, and are content to bide our time."

New Republic (Rep.), March 30, has woman's column; prints Mrs. Gougar's letter; says the best women in town registered; rebukes the *Eagle* for vulgarity in treating the suffrage question.

New Republic, April 9: Of course it has not had a sufficient trial, as yet, to determine; but as far as the city election in Wichita is concerned, it was a failure. There were not enough women voted to make it of much interest, there being less than two hundred votes cast, while the registration was over four hundred, and there are probably four thousand who might have been voters under the law had they so desired. Of course there is no law to compel either man or woman to vote, unless they desire to do so; and when it is known that about three thousand men failed to per-

form that important right of citizenship, there is reason also for women acting indifferent in regard to the matter. As before stated, herein was a duty that was overlooked by the women. In their attempt to organize independent of the men who had always been their friends, they subjected themselves to the derision of those who were opposed to them in the rights so recently conferred. Thus, by trying to conciliate their enemies, they ignored their friends; and in two instances that we might mention in the recent canvass, divided the votes between two temperance men, and thus permitted the anti-woman-suffrage candidates to be successful by a minority vote. The men that were indorsed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union committee were elected. The ticket that was chosen by them was defeated. In the future, if they wish to succeed, they will publicly indorse rather than select candidates. People outside of the city will probably not understand why it was that the ticket selected by the Women's Christian Temperance Union committee was not heard of after it was chosen. It was because not one-fourth of the newly enfranchised voters of the city indorsed its action.

Journal (Ind.), April 2, among many squibs has: A woman's counsel is always valuable, but a council woman is an abomination.

Journal, April 5, has disgusting, false and sensational report of doings at the polls.

Call (Ind.), April 4: The contemptible attacks made upon the women by certain newspapers have only urged them to action, and aided the cause.

Call, April 6: The opponents of woman suffrage have had a great deal to say about the idea of ladies going to the polls to vote with the rabble who usually congregate at such places. After the experience of yesterday this objection will have no effect. The ladies were well pleased with the result, and the way they were treated by the gentlemen.

Nation, April 8: Under the new order of election affairs in Kansas the women were fairly represented at the polls, but, being the first step in this direction, the representation was not what its supporters anticipated. Large numbers of ladies did not go to the polls on account of the ill predictions of those who opposed woman suffrage. Yet at all points everything passed off quietly; no insults were offered by men, and with the other sex there was no unladylike conduct.

Eagle (Rep.), before election had bitter editorials against woman suffrage.

Eagle, April 6: Some of the women voting yesterday asked as to who they should vote for after arriving at the polls; they voted every possible combination. Heavens! What a day yesterday was on which to initiate the female ward politicians. Bath tubs must have been in lively requisition after the close of the polls.

Eagle, April 7: The *Eagle* never asserted that it was "immodest, indelicate or unladylike" to vote. We have no doubt, however, that public life will lead to all these things.

Union Labor Press (Anti-monop.): "Good women will not vote—bad women will," is a scare. Bad women will not vote unless their male supporters encourage them to do so.

Sunday Growler (Neut.): We have observed that the presence of ladies, even in the roughest mining camps, has invariably exercised a moral influence on the roughest and most depraved of the male persuasion; and we think it fair to conclude, that their presence at the polls will have a similar effect. We have seen woman voters before, and have looked in vain for disaster to follow the exercise of the franchise. . . . No, gentlemen; the *Growler* will go bail for the women if the other papers will be responsible for the actions of the other fellows.

In an "Open Letter to Marsh. Murdock," Hon. T. A. McNeal, of Medicine Lodge, says: "You say we were bought with bouquets—our actions were for buncomb; and finally you catch up with a howl of delight, and spread broadcast the assertion made by a Democratic member of the House, 'that forty members of the Legislature who voted for the municipal-suffrage bill afterwards went to the Governor, and asked him to veto the same.' In regard to this assertion, I have the authority of Governor Martin himself, that it is not true. Instead of forty members of the lower house who voted for the bill, asking the Governor to veto the same, there were not to exceed a dozen members of both houses who voted either for or against the bill who spoke to Governor Martin in regard to a veto. How many of these ten or twelve were cowardly enough to vote for the bill, and then ask the Governor to veto it, I do not know; but I venture to say, that instead of forty, there were not five."

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

Topeka.—First class; total vote 5,629—men 4,580, women 1,049.

Mail (Rep.), April 8: The right of municipal suffrage granted the women has no doubt resulted beneficially, and will hereafter be a potent lever in purifying city politics.

Western Baptist (Relig.), April 13: The result of the first trial of the new Kansas law, allowing women to vote, is quite satisfactory. Many arguments of the opposers of the law are no longer good.

Lance (Literary), March 26: My friend of the *Wamego Reporter* thinks I am severe in some things I have said. I am not opposed to woman suffrage because I do not think it a woman's right to vote, nor because I do not think that she, in a majority of cases, is able intelligently to cast her ballot. I am not opposed to equal liberty and enfranchisement of all women, if they want it—which they do not. The *Lance* believes that women, as a class, are good, pure and refining in their influences; it believes the same thing of men; but in neither of these cases does the good, pure and refined influence predominate at the polls. It is well to say that they *ought* to—but they don't. You can enfranchise women, but can you make the better classes vote? I think not; and therefore doubt the refining influences croaked about so much. Let the advocates of woman suffrage be sensible and reasonable in their claims, and they will have more weight. The women of Kansas do not seem to take to enfranchisement as

naturally and eagerly as they do to the sewing circle, although many of them have been induced to register, believing that the "secret" ballot was another name for a rare bit of gossip.

Lance, April 2: Reports from nearly all the principal cities and towns of Kansas show that there has been a generous acceptance of the duties of political enfranchisement by the women, who have registered quite liberally. The reports, so far as I have seen, say that the better elements have responded to the call of the female leaders, and have qualified in numbers that predominate largely over the lower classes that were feared would control affairs to the detriment of law and order. I confess that I have been agreeably surprised that the women have so numerously accepted the privilege of voting, but I shall be more agreeably surprised if they continue to accept it after the novelty has worn off. The only real objection to female suffrage is, that women, as a class, do not want and will not accept the ballot. Now, if the women of Kansas will demonstrate that they do want it, and will accept it, universal suffrage is not far distant.

Lance, April 16: It is according to how you, personally, look upon the municipal enfranchisement of women, whether you consider the working of the law a brilliant success or a dire and dismal failure. I have seen editorials claiming both of these, and have heard people view the workings quite as differently, just as they did, and do even now, with the prohibitory amendment. To the fair, honest critic, however, the law seems to have worked fairly well, and to have been as much of a success as anything like it could have been. It is true that the lower elements of society constituted the major part of the voting classes, taking the whole State as a basis for estimates; but this, of itself, should not eternally damn the law. If this would work injury, the general enfranchisement would be in bad repute, for it is true beyond question, that the lower elements run the politics, and do the preponderance of the voting. The women, so far as I was able to see, and so far as I am able to learn from correspondents, acted much as their husbands or brothers would have. They were swayed by petty jealousies and believed absurd stories, but men do the same thing; they made mistakes and committed ludicrous, if not serious, blunders, but men are not free from these. Take it all in all, the law worked fairly well, and, if it continues to do as well in years to come, it will do. As an "experiment," the trial will convince many that the law should be repealed; but it will not be. It is here to stay, and would stay, even though it were a dire failure, just as the *Lance* predicted it would. Kansas is accustomed to making "trials," and continuing them indefinitely. It will be remembered the prohibitory liquor law was an "experiment" when first framed, and, while it was a partial failure, and is as yet, it was and is considered "on trial," and will be throughout the future. Kansas will never admit that anything she undertakes is a failure.

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Democrat (Dem.), April 5: One of the most quiet and orderly city elections ever held in Topeka is in progress to-day in this city. At this writing—three o'clock P. M.—a heavy vote, in view of the light registration, has been polled at the several voting places in this city. The absence of the usual crowd, and the unwonted quiet that prevailed at the several voting places, was favorably commented upon by many; the newly-enacted city ordinance for the regulation of city elections, being voted by one and all a great success. The ladies voted during the day in the different wards in considerable numbers; appearing at the polls frequently without a male escort, yet not attracting any attention or comment. This vote was not a little divided.

Democrat, April 6: The *Democrat* has no desire to moralize over the result of the recent election. We desire simply to point to the fact that Mayor Cofran was beaten for reëlection by the colored vote, and the introduction of the new element of woman suffrage in politics. That he received a large majority of the votes of the business men and substantial citizen of Topeka, is evident. The white ladies of Topeka, aided by their sable-hued sisters, elected Judge Metsker yesterday. The vote of the white ladies of Topeka divided on party lines yesterday. Four-fifths of those who registered in this city were Republicans, and four-fifths of them voted for Judge Metsker.

Journal (Rep.), April 5: A separate ticket was prepared for the women by the Republican candidates, owing to the attorney general's opinion that women could not vote for justices of the peace or constables. The bond proposition was also omitted from the women's ticket. The colored women, God bless them, turned out regardless of the high winds. A few ladies were seen peddling tickets, and assisting their sisters to vote right. The Parkdale women did not vote until after dinner; but when they went to the polls it was a solid phalanx for Metsker. The ladies voted—not exactly as they shot, but they got there all the same—like men; and they voted pretty much as they pleased. The fifty-foot law worked like a charm. Hacks drove up to the polls, and women alighted and cast their ballots without meeting electioneers or ticket peddlers.

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Lance (Literary), March 26: My friend of the Wamego *Reporter* thinks I am severe in some things I have said. I am not opposed to woman suffrage because I do not think it a woman's right to vote, nor because I do not think that she, in a majority of cases, is able intelligently to cast her ballot; I am not opposed to equal liberty and enfranchisement of all women, if they want it—which they do not. The *Lance* believes that women, as a class, are good, pure and refining in their influences—it believes the same thing of men—but in neither of these cases does the good, pure and refined influence predominate at the polls. It is well to say that they *ought* to, but they don't. You can enfranchise women; but can you make the better classes vote? I think not, and therefore doubt the refining influences croaked about so much. Let the advocates of woman suffrage be sensible and reasonable in their claims and they will have more weight. The women of Kansas do not seem to take to enfranchisement as naturally and eagerly as they do to the sewing circle, although many of them have been induced to register, believing that the "secret" ballot was another name for a rare bit of gossip.

Democrat (Dem.), April 5: One of the most quiet and orderly city elections ever held in Topeka is in progress to-day in this city. At this writing—three o'clock P. M.—a heavy vote, in view of the light registration, has been polled at the several voting places in this city. The absence of the usual crowd, and the unwonted quiet that prevailed at the several voting places, was favorably commented upon by many; the newly-enacted city ordinance for the regulation of city elections, being voted by one and all a great success. The ladies voted during the day in the different wards in considerable numbers; appearing at the polls frequently without a male escort, yet not attracting any attention or comment. This vote was not a little divided.

Democrat, April 6: The *Democrat* has no desire to moralize over the result of the recent election. We desire simply to point to the fact that Mayor Cofran was beaten for reëlection by the colored vote, and the introduction of the new element of woman suffrage in politics. That he received a large majority of the votes of the business men and substantial citizen of Topeka, is evident. The white ladies of Topeka, aided by their sable-hued sisters, elected Judge Metsker yesterday. The vote of the white ladies of Topeka divided on party lines yesterday. Four-fifths of those who registered in this city were Republicans, and four-fifths of them voted for Judge Metsker.

Journal (Rep.), April 5: A separate ticket was prepared for the women by the Republican candidates, owing to the attorney general's opinion that women could not vote for justices of the peace or constables. The bond proposition was also omitted from the women's ticket. The colored women, God bless them, turned out regardless of the high winds. A few ladies were seen peddling tickets, and assisting their sisters to vote right. The Parkdale women did not vote until after dinner; but when they went to the polls it was a solid phalanx for Metsker. The ladies voted—not exactly as they shot, but they got there all the same—like men; and they voted pretty much as they pleased. The fifty-foot law worked like a charm. Hacks drove up to the polls, and women alighted and cast their ballots without meeting electioneers or ticket peddlers.

Journal, April 6: Of Metsker's 2,865 votes, 785 were cast by women; and of Cofran's 1,715 votes, 268 were cast by women. In all, the women cast 1,053 votes, giving Metsker a majority of 517, which only falls sixteen short of being half of Metsker's entire majority. "Robert, my son, I couldn't help it; the women persisted in voting for me."—Metsker.

Journal, April 7: DISCREDITABLE ARTICLE.—Some correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* has succeeded in getting that paper to publish a scurrilous letter bearing upon the women of this city who dared to register and take part in the Woman Suffrage Association of this city. The article was not only uncalled for but inexcusable. It speaks lightly of the women who were present at the meeting of the association at Mrs. S. M. Wood's residence, on the corner of Tenth and Fillmore streets. The greater part of the article is such that we prefer not to publish it. We clip the following extracts: "Here in Topeka, the ladies (women), are in one of the most tempestuous teapots that they ever helped to brew. A very interesting meeting at which the writer was permitted to be present was held at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Wood. The ladies (women) some fourteen in all, who gathered there, were known as the Topeka Auxiliary Branch of the Equal Suffrage Association of Kansas. . . . Mrs. Wood, the hostess, is a sweet-faced little woman, with a soft voice and big brown eyes. The other women, with one exception, were hammered brass. Any countenance in the group would have been a fitting figure for the dado of a Roman warrior's tent." . . . The writer had apparently struggled hard to strike a humorous vein, but failed as ignobly as the letter was foul. A *Journal* reporter talked with a Topeka lady to-day, who had seen the article. She pronounced it as a most detestable piece of business. She said the article was not only intended to mislead the people of the East in their estimation of woman suffrage in the West, but it was even libelous in its nature. The gathering before whom Mayor Cofran went was composed of such women as Mrs. George, Mrs. Wood, and the most respectable women in the city.

Labor Chieftain (K. of L.), March 25: Every negro "lady" in town will have a new calico dress the day after election.

Commonwealth (Rep.), March 31, prints Frances Willard's address.

Commonwealth, April 7: Please take notice that the percentage of the female vote for the Republican ticket was much larger than that of the male vote for that ticket. It is sweet to dwell in a State where women can vote and do vote.——The eyes of the nation were turned toward Kansas yesterday, to learn how the women conducted themselves at the polls. As usual Kansas women behaved admirably, and their male protectors have no reason whatever to be ashamed of them.——A goodly number of ladies have gone to the polls and voted. We hear of no homes disrupted, of no insults having been offered, of no unladylike performances, of no verification of the hundred ills predicted by the croakers. The babies have been properly cared for, the meals have been furnished regularly, every household duty has been performed satisfactorily, and the ceaseless round of domestic cares goes on in their accustomed channel. Let us have peace.

Commonwealth, April 6: The perturbations attending the success of the English barons at Runneymede, and which followed when they exercised their newly and officially recognized rights, were not more manfully contended against, nor were the extorted privileges more dignifiedly exercised, than was the right to vote by the Topeka ladies yesterday. Of course, elections have been repeatedly held here before, and sometimes women have legally cast their ballots for school officials, but not before yesterday did women with fans, and copies of the city ordinance, and ideas of the leverage of the ballot box, and hand-embroidered, scented handkerchief bags, and pebble-stone glasses, and the tickets, and everything essential to make a lady-like voter, step across the white-chalk dead line and vote for candidates for the highest municipal offices in the city. There was some curiosity to see a spectacular pageant yesterday, but none was seen; there did not seem to be any impropriety in women walking up and voting. They looked better in the hacks that flew around to the various polls than the cigar-smoking toughs of former years; the scented handkerchiefs and and fans were far more delightful than the clove-freighted whisky and beer breaths that steamed around the polls of the not long ago. The dust at times rattled against the cab windows, as they sped along, and clouded the streets, but not the ladies' fair faces; for none were ugly who voted, nor ill dressed, and few had horny hands; but every vote counted. A woman with a yellowish, corntassel-colored silk veil tied over her face until her nose appeared straining to get out at the gaping crowd, and a dress of the same color—the color of the veil—took tickets from every partisan ballot dispenser that she met, and when near the polls threw them all away, and took out her handkerchief, opened a hard knot in it, took out a ticket and handed it to the judges. At noon and evening, when meal time sent the crowds skipping along to eat, the scene was more animated; and many a straight line down the center of ladies' foreheads showed their annoyance at the free-and-easy interpretation of the woman suffrage law. No introduction was deemed necessary to say, "Tickets, ma'm?" and the paper ballot was thrust with a hand, evidently seceded for a long while from the action of soap and water, into a charming lady's face. Even school girls were electioneered as they passed, when of mature appearance. Of course no insult was intended: it was simply the free American method of recognizing the majesty of the voter, sex being ignored in the recognition.

Capital (Rep.), April 6: Kansas has taken the initiatory step, and so far as can be learned the new law proved a success yesterday. The total registration of this city was 5,494, of which 1,406 were females. The total female vote of the city yesterday was about 1,200, and democrats concede that about three-fourths of this number voted the Republican ticket. It can readily be seen that in the city of Topeka at least the women almost held the balance of power. The ladies who voted were in general worthy representatives of loyal Kansas womanhood. It had been predicted by the opponents of municipal suffrage that the vote of the degraded and ignorant class of women would overbalance the vote of the respectable ladies, but yesterday's election in Topeka proved this not to be true. A very large

majority of the votes cast were by some of the most refined and cultured ladies of the city, and all appeared to vote intelligently and without hesitation. The great portion of the female vote was cast immediately after dinner. Having finished their labors at home, wives went to the polls with their husbands, mothers with their sons, and in many instances young gentlemen were accompanied to the polls by their sweethearts. Frequently a silver-haired mother wended her way up to the polls and cast her ballot. One old lady, at least 70 years of age, remarked as she deposited her ballot: "I have belonged to equal suffrage clubs ever since I was a young woman. I have written and talked in favor of woman's rights for years and years. I accompanied Elizabeth Cady Stanton when she made equal suffrage speeches in 1860, and to-day I see my hopes realized. I am now ready to die." The most of the ladies went to the polls with their ballots already prepared, and very often their ballots were scratched. In one instance a lady who is one of the leading members of the Methodist church persisted in placing on her ballot as her candidate for mayor, the name of the pastor of that church, and only after she had been earnestly appealed to by a number of her friends, did she consent to take down the name of Rev. Waters and substitute the name of Mr. Metsker, the republican candidate. One lady, who lives a few doors from the polling place, went to the polls bareheaded and with her baby in her arms. She had not fully made up her mind which ticket she desired to vote, but after the merits of the two candidates for mayor had been told to her by the Republican and Democratic members of the election board, she decided that she would vote the straight Democratic ticket. It was very frequently the case that a gentleman and his wife would appear at the polls, the gentleman voting one ticket and the lady the opposition ticket. At the third ward precinct, shortly after dinner, there were fifteen ladies waiting to deposit their ballots; they formed in single file, in the same manner as the men, walked up to the window and deposited their ballots.——The municipal elections throughout the State demonstrate the fact, that the women of Kansas who participated in the same cast their ballots for law and order and the Republican party.——The elections throughout Kansas demonstrated the value of woman's suffrage in municipal affairs, and like prohibition it is here to stay. It is only a question of a short time before women will enjoy equal suffrage with men. It is a necessity as well as a right, and good government demands it.

SUMNER COUNTY.

ARGONIA.—Third class; total vote 98—men 78, women 20.

Clipper (Ind.), April 9: The ladies of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union called a caucus on Saturday night last, at which the following officers were nominated as the equal suffrage ticket. For mayor, S. P. Wilson; police judge, Jos. Arnold; and for councilmen, J. E. Carr, M. L. Smith, N. A. Springer, O. B. Harlan and S. W. Duncan. Monday morning, the "People's Ticket" was brought out, the only change being in the head of the ticket, Mrs. Dora Salter being substituted in place of S. P. Wilson. The result of the election is as follows: For mayor, Dora Salter, 71, S. P. Wilson 24; for judge, Jos. Arnold 86; for councilmen, J. E. Carr 82, M. L. Smith 84, O. B. Harlan 95, S. W. Duncan 93. Only 98 votes were cast, of which 20 were by women.

WELLINGTON.—Second class; total vote 927—men 693, women 234.

Standard (Dem.), April 8: To the credit of our city be it said, we have yet to hear of a single indignity offered, or an uncourteous expression made, to or of any of the lady voters by one of the male persuasion. In fact, all seemed to be on their best behavior. The fact that nearly half of those registered took the trouble to cast their ballots shows a greater appreciation of the voting power than many opponents of the innovation had been willing to concede. As it happened, their votes decided an election in but a single instance, where the men's votes tied on two candidates, and the ladies decided it by giving one a single vote more than his competitor. Everywhere else their majorities were recorded on what was already the winning side.

Monitor (Rep.), March 25: The city clerk appointed as deputies to secure the registration of women, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Sleiger, Mrs. Dunham, Mrs. Miexsell, Miss Campbell, Mrs. Chambers, Miss Six. These ladies have thus far returned about 300 names, but a small portion of which would have been registered had they not been taken at their own homes. The registry of male votes is lighter than usual, amounting to little more than 600.

Monitor, April 1: Five hundred and thirteen women were thus registered. Some question has been raised by the lawyers as to the legality of this method, the law appointing the city clerk's office as the place of registry, but we do not understand that any contest is to be made over it.

STAFFORD COUNTY.

MACKSVILLE.—Third class; total vote 60—men 46, women 14.

Times (Rep.), April 4, has "What voters can do."

STAFFORD.—Third class; total vote 287—men 204, women 83.

Republican (Rep.-Prohib.), March 31, has Mrs. Gougar's appeal, and other arguments.

Republican, April 7: Whatever the result of the election may have been in other cities, in our city it was certainly gratifying; for we have, for the first time, elected a ticket from among the order-loving, law-abiding citizens, and by the moral portion of the community. We owe it all to the ladies. God bless the women. They did not stop to inquire what effect it would have on the county-seat question, or whether it would be injurious to the good old party if they voted for pure home government. With them it was of more importance to know that they were supporting those who were in favor of law, order, and sobriety, than to know that they were loyal and obedient to the mandates of party bosses, ring politicians, and bummers in general. A few women voted with the saloon keepers and roughs of the city, but a large majority of them voted the ticket agreed upon by the best class of our citizens, and by so doing the entire ticket

was elected. Our city election passed off very quietly and orderly. No drunkenness, rowdyism or boisterous gatherings on the streets, as has been usual heretofore. We were firm in the belief that the woman's vote would have a tendency to elevate and purify the moral tone of our political environments, and this, their first vote, but confirms our belief.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

GREENLEAF.—Third class; total vote 375—men 277, women 98.

Herald (Ind.), April 9, has "What Voters Can Do," and other favorable matter. Our city election last Monday passed off quietly and orderly, and the ladies improved the ballot in the particular of enlarging the vote. The total vote was 375, nearly a hundred of which were women. They voted usually the ticket placed in their hands regardless of friends or opinion. We have failed to hear as yet whether the women vote made a particle of difference in the result of any election except a larger vote.

HADDAM.—Third class.

Clipper (Rep.), March 23, has editorial appeal to men and women to meet and nominate good ticket; has Women's Christian Temperance Union column, favoring woman suffrage.

Clipper, April 7: The ladies of Haddam did well on election day, and made a strong pull; and when it came to coping with old-time politicians who were fully acquainted with ways that are dark and tricks that were vain, they were successful. Haddam elects a genuine temperance ticket, and dispensers of the ardent will have to look a little out the coming year. The edict has gone forth, and you must stand from under if you don't want to get hit. "I tell you I brought in some ladies. I rather like the work, but I am tired."—DR. HOOVER.

New Era (Ind.), says the Greenleaf *Herald* is in error regarding disturbances among ladies in Haddam.

HANOVER.—Third class; total vote 125—men 113, women 12.

Democrat (Dem.), March 25, quotes *Commonwealth* editorial. April 1, has Mrs. Gougar's appeal.

Democrat, April 8: It was amusing to see the men craning their necks as the women marched up to vote Monday. It was something entirely out of the programme of former elections, and so unusual, that for the time being we all gazed with open-mouthed astonishment. However, gentlemen, we had just as well quietly acquiesce and submit gracefully to the inevitable. We now have the Murray temperance law, the metropolitan police bill, and female suffrage. What next?

CLIFTON.—Third class; total vote 217—men 118, women 99.

Review (Rep.), April 7: The city election passed off quietly Monday, but not without considerable interest by the leading business men and property owners. The citizens' ticket and the people's ticket were both headed by good men, but the citizens' ticket seemed to be the most popular. It was made up of representative business men of the town who have always taken

an interest in its upbuilding. The women got excited Friday, and canvassed the town thoroughly in the interest of the town caucus Saturday evening.——"MANY THANKS.—We, the undersigned, wish to extend our thanks for the liberal vote received at our last city election. We wish more especially to thank the ladies for their votes, and the sincere interest manifested.—C. C. FUNNELL, D. GRAHAM, P. S. CARPENTER, J. N. DENMAN, L. KREECK, WM. MURDOCK, D. J. COY."

News (Rep.), April 6: Mrs. Parsons, wife of the dentist, had the honor of being the first to cast her vote in Clifton. Her husband voted his ticket clean, but she, like any independent voter, scratched.

WASHINGTON.—Third class. Total vote 582—men 357, women 225.

Register (Rep.), April 8: The politicians of both sexes were out with their carriages from early to late, gathering up voters, and many women left their babies crying, their wash tubs standing, their bread burning and the dinner drying on the stove, and were hurried away to cast their ballots.——ELECTION-DAY NOTES.—5 A. M.: The ladies get up. 5:30 A. M.: Breakfast ready and children washed. 6 A. M.: Dishes are shoved back without washing 6:30: The ladies secure their hair against danger and omit the powder so that scratches received during the day will not be so noticeable. 7 A. M.: The polls open. 7:30 A. M.: Chas. Barrett is seen coming toward the polls with two ladies in a buggy. 8 A. M.: J. F. Sprengle and Mrs. Weesner are canvassing the fifth ward. 8:30 A. M.: Stephen Pickard is electioneered in the interest of morality and temperance. 9 A. M.: Over a hundred votes have been cast. 9:30 A. M.: H. C. Robinson reports the success of his ticket as doubtful. 10 A. M.: The streets are filled with buggies hurrying to and fro after voters, a number of them being driven by ladies. 10:30 A. M.: Some ladies get electioneering inside the "dead line" and are requested to stay outside or they will be arrested. 11 A. M.: J. W. Rector gives some ladies a few points on electioneering. 11:30 A. M.: All the restaurant men of town are expecting a grand rush. 12 M.: Al. Moore is seen dining at south side dinner hall. 12:30 P. M.: Most of the men who went home to dinner are seen returning and wending their way towards the restaurants. 1 P. M.: It is reported that there were fewer cooked dinners in town to-day, than on any one day in the last ten years. 2 P. M.: Dave Evans is voting the women in squads, by the dozen. 2:30 P. M.: Minnie Cafferty's vote is challenged on the ground of her youthful looks, but she swears it in. 3 P. M.: The opposition to the caucus ticket has about given up in despair. 3:30 P. M.: Nearly three hundred votes cast. 4 P. M.: C. F. Little is seen talking to the ladies. 4:30 P. M.: The restaurant men are beginning to wonder what they will have for supper. 5 P. M.: The election of Barrett is reported doubtful. 5:30 P. M. Barrett is seen coming toward the polls with another buggy full of women 6 P. M.: The polls are closed.——Al. Moore claims to have voted more women than any other man in town.—— We know of a man who took care of the children and dressed five chickens while his wife attended the people's caucus last Friday evening.——The majority of the ladies on last Monday voted the "People's Ticket" because they believed it to be right to stand

by the regular nominees.——The law known as the municipal suffrage bill, which passed the Kansas Legislature last winter, granting to the ladies above twenty-one the right to vote at all city elections for city officers, had its first test last Monday, and this fact lent much of the curiosity and novelty to that event not common to general elections. There had been wise men and strong-minded women who had calculated the effect this vote would have throughout the numerous cities of our State, and had exulted over that new political power by the acquisition of which the self-constituted guardians of the ladies' votes presumed to control the result of our election in favor of their own pet measures or ambitions. But it seems that ladies are capable of the same variance of political opinions as men; and in this city, as well as in almost all other places, the parties who arrogated to themselves the control and management of that vote, and assumed to advise them as a class as to their duties and interests, and supposed that there was a political issue between the ladies and the men, discovered that this volunteer advice was entirely gratuitous, and that the women claimed and exercised the same right of individual conscience and independence which the sterner sex had always clung to so tenaciously, and consequently the adoption of municipal suffrage for women introduces more of uncertainty as to the result of elections, rather than being decisive of any results before the votes are counted.

WILSON COUNTY.

FREDONIA.—Third class; total vote 650—men 427, women 223.

Citizen (Rep.), April 1: A MARKED EVENT.—At no time in Kansas since the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was adopted and the negroes, thereunder, allowed to vote, has anything of public interest and moment occurred that has proved so memorable as will that which will be witnessed next week when women living in incorporated cities march to the polls the same as men, and cast a vote at the elections held for choosing municipal officers. It will be a spectacle gratifying to thousands who believe in the wisdom and justice of woman suffrage, and displeasing to thousands who are opposed to granting to the weaker sex this privilege. That universal suffrage for women would ultimately prevail in this country we have never doubted, and, if a prophet, we should say that it would be realized within a generation. It may be opposed only from the standpoint of expediency; never from the principle which is the foundation of liberty and equality. While it will not be questioned by many that the municipal suffrage bill was passed by the late Legislature to promote the interests of the prohibitory law in special localities, we predict that, unless the law should be declared unconstitutional, it will not be repealed. To the contrary, we believe municipal suffrage will pave the way for general woman suffrage; that popularity instead of unpopularity will prove the result of women being allowed to vote at municipal elections in Kansas. This political enfranchisement, unexpected and sudden, has surprised even its advocates in the strength it ha developed, as shown by the number of women who have registered in the

first and second class cities, that they may go forward next Tuesday and vote.

Citizen, April 8: The Republicans had chartered two omnibuses early in the morning, and brought a number of buggies into requisition, and had otherwise organized to secure the female vote. The situation at this time was novel and exciting, the ladies appearing by twos and in squads at the polls, all being provided with ballots in advance. A number were challenged, but they bravely stood the test of "swearing in" their votes. They seemed to care naught about the exposure of their age, and the single ones appeared more anxious to vote than did the married women. The scene was characterized by sobriety and respect for others, and no dissensions or rows were provoked. It is generally expected that not less than two-thirds or three-fourths of the women voting cast Republican ballots, and that without their support no candidate for councilman on the Republican ticket would have been elected. The municipal elections in Kansas this week prove that if women were enfranchised the Republican majority would be immensely increased.

WOODSON COUNTY.

TORONTO.—Third class; total vote 193—men 135, women 58.

Register, (——,) April 8: We enjoyed the extreme pleasure of escorting our better half to the polls last Monday, and of depositing a ballot immediately after hers was recorded. At no time was there any lack of respect, any profanity or indecent language, (except in one instance, and that was by accident,) nor ungentlemanly conduct around or near the polls while any ladies were present. Although the point at issue was law and order, and public decency as opposed to rowdyism and the open violation of law, and was partly won by the latter element, yet the people are to be congratulated upon the election of a city council who have the best interests of the city at heart, and who, we are confident, will do all in their power to advance the prosperity of the city in general in every possible manner. The dispatches from all parts of the State are rather gratifying to the advocates of woman suffrage, and decidedly prove that the experiment is a crowning success. In a few instances, dispatches have been sent to such papers as the Kansas City *Journal* and Kansas City *Times*, in which the statement is made that the lewd women were the most prominent in the recent city elections; but it is a notorious fact that these papers pay for dispatches that are manufactured for the particular political sentiment which they indorse, and suppress nearly all those that are unfavorable.

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1887.

The following table shows the vote in 1887, in 253 Kansas cities, from which complete returns were obtained, the total vote being 105,216; vote of men 76,629, vote of women 28,587. In eight other cities 173 votes were cast by women, but the number of votes cast by men was not ascertained. The election in cities of the first and second classes was held on the 5th day, and in cities of the third class on the 4th day, of April, 1887.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	*Total Vote.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Abilene	Dickinson	1,052	779	273
Alton	Osborne	133	95	38
Americus	Lyon	154	75	79
Ames	Cloud	21	21	None.
Anthony	Harper	530	371	159
Arcadia	Crawford	164	104	60
Argentine	Wyandotte	485	485	None.
Argonia	Sumner	98	78	20
Arkansas City	Cowley	1,615	1,045	570
Ashland	Clark	229	180	49
Atchison	Atchison	2,254	1,954	300
Attica	Harper	275	175	100
Augusta	Butler	198	176	22
Baldwin	Douglas	190	125	65
Baxter Springs	Cherokee	292	217	75
Beattie	Marshall	132	90	42
Beaumont	Butler	63	42	21
Belle Plaine	Sumner	223	130	93
Belleville	Republic	556	315	241
Beloit	Mitchell	740	490	250
Bennington	Ottawa	188	182	6
Bird City	Cheyenne	70	54	16
Blue Mound	Linn	352	253	99
Blue Rapids	Marshall	357	224	133
Brainerd	Butler	83	63	20
Brookville	Salin	139	117	22
Burden	Cowley	221	123	98
Burlingame	Osage	259	168	91
Burlington	Coffey	725	510	215
Burr Oak	Jewell	239	145	94
Burrton	Harvey	244	142	102
Caldwell	Sumner	661	511	150
Canton	McPherson	186	124	62
Carbondale	Osage	148	123	25
Cawker	Mitchell	384	243	141
Cedar Vale	Chautauqua	67	65	2
Centralia	Nemaha	182	114	68
Chanute	Neosho	596	420	176
Chapman	Dickinson	82	62	20
Chautauqua Springs	Chautauqua	58	58	None.
Cherokee	Crawford	469	292	177
Cherryvale	Montgomery	487	401	86
Chetopa	Labette	408	288	120
Cimarron	Gray	200	154	46
Clay Center	Clay	1,174	879	295
Clifton	Washington	217	118	99
Clyde	Cloud	384	276	108

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1887—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	*Total Vote.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Coffeyville	Montgomery	519	335	184
Colby	Thomas	154	116	38
Coldwater	Comanche	201	153	48
Colony	Anderson	89	74	15
Concordia	Cloud	944	544	400
Conway Springs	Sumner	69	69	None.
Cooldge	Hamilton	154	130	24
Cottonwood Falls	Chase	219	137	82
Cuba	Republic	128	93	35
Delphos	Ottawa	112	94	18
Dexter	Cowley	83	70	13
Dighton	Lane	53	53	None.
Dodge	Ford	593	343	250
Doniphan	Doniphan	27	27	None.
Douglass	Butler	199	146	53
Downs	Osborne	454	281	173
Edgerton	Johnson	37	37	None.
El Dorado	Butler	1,182	870	312
Elk	Montgomery	203	134	69
Ellinwood	Barton	144	126	18
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	646	407	239
Empire	Cherokee	161	160	1
Emporia	Lyon	1,674	1,276	398
Enterprise	Dickinson	198	113	85
Erie	Neosho	320	170	150
Eskridge	Wabaunsee	316	167	149
Eureka	Greenwood	425	327	98
Everest	Brown	124	85	39
Fall River	Greenwood	148	103	45
Florence	Marion	279	221	58
Fort Scott	Bourbon	1,698	1,273	425
Fontana	Miami	88	54	34
Frankfort	Marshall	250	189	61
Fredonia	Wilson	650	427	223
Fulton	Bourbon	142	105	37
Galena	Cherokee	696	610	86
Garden City	Finney	646	426	220
Gardner	Johnson	58	50	8
Garnett	Anderson	631	395	236
Gaylord	Smith	67	54	13
Geuda Springs	Sumner	86	86	None.
Girard	Crawford	349	276	73
Glen Elder	Mitchell	186	106	80
Great Bend	Barton	622	471	151
Greeley	Anderson	191	113	78
Greenleaf	Washington	375	277	98
Greensburg	Kiowa	281	239	42
Grenola	Elk	300	225	75
Haddam	Washington	150	85	65
Halstead	Harvey	177	142	35
Hanover	Washington	125	113	12
Harper	Harper	559	346	213
Hartford	Lyon	102	94	8
Hartland	Hamilton	200	150	50
Hays City	Ellis	116	116	None.
Hazelton	Barber	256	226	30
Hiawatha	Brown	313	251	62
Highland	Brown	57	55	2
Hillsboro	Marion	63	51	12
Holton	Jackson	578	388	199
Hope	Dickinson	162	124	38
Horton	Brown	171	150	21
Howard	Elk	354	204	150
Hunnewell	Sumner	30	30	None.
Hutchinson	Reno	824	606	218
Independence	Montgomery	864	601	263
Iola	Allen	382	258	124
Irving	Marshall	145	88	57
Jamestown	Cloud	129	93	36
Jewell	Jewell	227	154	73
Junction City	Davis	642	488	154

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1887—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	*Total Vote.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Kanopolis	Ellsworth	74	65	9
Kansas City	Wyandotte	4,998	3,956	1,042
Kingman	Kingman	939	739	200
Kinsley	Edwards	128	112	16
Kiowa	Barber	347	347	None.
Kirwin	Phillips	383	246	137
LaCrosse	Rush	214	144	70
LaCygne	Linn	497	250	247
Lakin	Kearney	74	55	19
Larned	Pawnee	590	507	83
Lawrence	Douglas	2,487	1,437	1,050
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	6,434	3,967	2,467
Leon	Butler	106	87	19
Leonardville	Riley	121	79	42
Leoti	Wichita	66	66	None.
LeRoy	Coffey	145	123	22
Liberty	Montgomery	88	60	28
Lincoln	Lincoln	301	240	61
Lindsborg	McPherson	186	182	
Little River	Rice	173	100	73
Logan	Phillips	249	140	109
Longton	Elk	223	131	92
Louisburg	Miami	251	149	102
Louisville	Pottawatomie	104	77	27
Lyndon	Osage	179	146	33
Lyons	Rice	411	300	111
McCune	Crawford	225	119	106
McPherson	McPherson	669	462	207
Macksville	Stafford	60	46	14
Madison	Greenwood	165	101	64
Manhattan	Riley	693	537	156
Mankato	Jewell	234	167	67
Marion	Marion	676	426	250
Marquette	McPherson	117	89	28
Marysville	Marshall	600	377	223
Meade Center	Meade	255	160	75
Medicine Lodge	Barber	432	253	179
Melvern	Osage	89	68	21
Millbrook	Graham	118	72	46
Miltonvale	Cloud	231	133	98
Minneapolis	Ottawa	456	314	142
Moline	Elk	107	80	27
Morganville	Clay	58	53	5
Morrill	Brown	72	51	21
Mound City	Linn	270	170	100
Mound Valley	Labette	233	162	71
Mulvane	Sumner	376	376	None.
Muscotah	Atchison	196	123	73
Neodesha	Wilson	103	86	17
Neosho Falls	Woodson	240	151	89
Ness City	Ness	96	92	4
Netawaka	Jackson	65	65	None.
Nickerson	Reno	275	243	32
Norton	Norton	227	176	51
Nortonville	Jefferson	155	97	58
Norwich	Kingman	144	110	34
Oberlin	Decatur	461	311	150
Ogden	Riley	28	28	None.
Olathe	Johnson	460	305	155
Onaga	Pottawatomie	176	110	66
Oneida	Nemaha	113	63	50
Osage City	Osage	510	403	107
Osage Mission	Neosho	279	220	59
Osawatomie	Miami	240	135	105
Osborne	Osborne	138	118	20
Oskaloosa	Jefferson	114	80	34
Oswego	Labette	615	403	212
Ottawa	Franklin	1,147	803	344
Oxford	Sumner	80	76	4
Paola	Miami	650	450	200
Parkersville	Morris	49	46	3

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1887—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	*Total Vote.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Parsons	Labette	1,714	1,187	527
Peabody	Marion	196	185	11
Perry	Jefferson	67	67	None.
Phillipsburg	Phillips	116	100	16
Pittsburg	Crawford	784	694	90
Pleasanton	Linn	258	204	54
Pomona	Franklin	105	105	None.
Pratt	Pratt	312	263	49
Prescott	Linn	85	56	29
Randolph	Riley	101	75	26
Reece	Greenwood	202	182	20
Richfield	Morton	77	57	20
Rosedale	Wyandotte	262	179	83
Rossville	Shawnee	34	33	1
Russell	Russell	466	290	176
Sabetha	Nemaha	460	244	216
St. John	Stafford	264	89	175
St. Marys	Pottawatomie	184	182	2
Salina	Saline	1,331	1,020	311
Saratoga	Pratt	202	199	3
Scandia	Republic	176	140	36
Scott City	Scott	139	109	30
Scranton	Osage	277	208	69
Sedan	Chautauqua	242	156	86
Sedgwick	Harvey	179	124	55
Seneca	Nemaha	436	298	138
Severy	Greenwood	119	101	18
Sharon Springs	Wallace	41	37	4
Silver Lake	Shawnee	118	64	54
Smith Center	Smith	166	124	42
Spring Hill	Johnson	215	122	93
Stafford	Stafford	287	204	83
Sterling	Rice	385	276	109
Stockton	Rooks	446	359	87
Strong	Chase	216	185	31
Sylvia	Reno	61	43	18
Syracuse	Hamilton	160	98	62
Thayer	Neosho	187	111	76
Tonganoxie	Leavenworth	125	95	30
Topeka	Shawnee	5,629	4,580	1,049
Toronto	Woodson	193	135	58
Troy	Doniphan	285	170	115
Udall	Cowley	110	98	12
Valley Falls	Jefferson	427	238	189
Vining	Clay	27	27	None.
Wa-Keeny	Trego	225	164	61
Walnut	Crawford	162	130	32
Walton	Harvey	65	41	24
Wamego	Pottawatomie	387	296	91
Warwick	Republic	77	64	13
Washington	Washington	582	357	225
Waterville	Marshall	290	156	134
Wathena	Doniphan	83	68	15
Waverly	Coffey	38	32	6
Wellington	Sumner	927	693	234
Westmoreland	Pottawatomie	91	66	25
Wetmore	Nemaha	91	67	24
White Cloud	Doniphan	115	99	16
Wichita	Sedgwick	3,312	2,984	328
Wilson	Ellsworth	189	150	39
Winfield	Cowley	900	725	175
Woodsdale	Stevens	79	55	24
Wyandotte	Wyandotte	4,998	3,956	1,042
Yates Center	Woodson	543	322	221
Total		105,216	76,629	28,587

ADDED to the above total, 173, the number of women who voted in cities from which complete returns were not obtained, we have the total of 28,587 women known to have voted at this municipal election. There is no pro-

vision in Kansas by which official returns are made to any central authority at the capital for compilation for public information. The figures here given were procured from local newspapers in part, and in part from city clerks and other authorities. In procuring this information, credit is largely due to Mrs. Fanny H. Rastall, president of the Kansas Women's Christian Temperance Union, and to Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the Kansas State Equal Suffrage Association.

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1888.

The following table shows the vote in 1888, in 198 Kansas cities, from which complete returns were obtained, the total vote being 64,318; vote of men 49,090, vote of women 15,228. The vote cast in a large number of other cities at this election has not been obtained. The vote cast at this election was light in cities of the first and second classes, the election being confined to the filling of vacancies in city offices, and the election of a part of the members of the city council and of school boards. The vote cast by women, so far as ascertained, in 1887 was 37 per cent. of that cast by men; in 1888, 31 per cent.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	*Total Vote.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Altamont	Labette	186	116	70
Alma	Wabaunsee	241	181	60
Americus	Lyon	151	101	50
Argentine	Wyandotte	928	704	224
Argonia	Sumner	111	77	34
Arkansas City	Cowley	1,303	1,053	250
Ashland	Clark	261	209	52
Atchison	Atchison	1,408	1,213	195
Attica	Harper	101	81	20
Augusta	Butler	476	284	192
Baldwin	Douglas	135	110	25
Beattie	Marshall	167	102	65
Beaumont	Butler	23	15	8
Belle Plaine	Sumner	137	119	18
Beloit	Mitchell	410	318	92
Bennington	Ottawa	89	79	10
Bird City	Cheyenne	117	84	33
Blue Mound	Linn	120	87	33
Blue Rapids	Marshall	326	196	130
Brainerd	Butler	79	57	22
Brookville	Saline	189	117	72
Bunker Hill	Russell	77	57	20
Burden	Cowley	241	150	91
Burlingame	Osage	354	265	89
Burlington	Coffey	426	277	149
Burr Oak	Jewell	182	121	61
Caldwell	Sumner	101	95	6
Canton	McPherson	207	120	87
Cawker	Mitchell	327	206	121
Centralia	Nemaha	102	99	3
Chanute	Neosho	698	510	188
Chautauqua Springs	Chautauqua	63	63	None.
Cherokee	Crawford	332	202	130
Chetopa	Labette	462	337	125
Cimarron	Gray	254	199	55
Circleville	Jackson	59	54	5
Clay Center	Clay	467	392	75
Clifton	Washington	270	150	120
Clyde	Cloud	384	260	124

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1888—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	Total Vote.	Men.	Women.
Coffeyville	Montgomery	468	361	107
Colby	Thomas	239	167	72
Coldwater	Comanche	260	200	60
Colony	Anderson	87	73	14
Columbus	Cherokee	328	288	40
Concordia	Cloud	483	376	107
Conway Springs	Sumner	102	102	None.
Coolidge	Hamilton	182	127	55
Cottonwood Falls	Chase	147	98	49
Delphos	Ottawa	225	134	91
Dexter	Cowley	179	108	71
Dighton	Lane	280	182	98
Doniphan	Doniphan	15	15	None.
Douglas	Butler	140	116	24
Downs	Osborne	162	158	4
El Dorado	Butler	472	394	78
Elk Falls	Montgomery	74	54	20
Ellinwood	Barton	157	139	18
Ellsworth	Ellsworth	700	416	284
Empire	Cherokee	75	75	None.
Englewood	Clark	114	82	32
Erie	Neosho	100	100	None.
Eskridge	Wabaunsee	234	146	88
Eureka	Greenwood	341	316	25
Everest	Brown	67	66	1
Fall River	Greenwood	186	116	70
Fort Scott	Bourbon	2,148	1,537	611
Galena	Cherokee	348	303	45
Garden City	Finney	661	443	218
Garnett	Anderson	719	400	319
Glen Elder	Mitchell	161	91	70
Great Bend	Barton	644	516	128
Greeley	Anderson	180	110	70
Greenleaf	Washington	359	238	121
Grenola	Elk	58	58	None.
Haddam	Washington	154	87	67
Halstead	Harvey	342	228	114
Hanover	Washington	108	98	10
Harper	Harper	602	482	120
Hartford	Lyon	66	52	14
Hartland	Hamilton	88	57	31
Hays City	Ellis	198	198	None.
Hazelton	Barber	54	44	10
Hiawatha	Brown	235	181	54
Highland	Doniphan	41	41	None.
Hillsboro	Marion	125	113	12
Holton	Jackson	610	447	163
Hope	Dickinson	186	132	54
Horton	Brown	367	354	13
Hoxie	Sheridan	50	50	None.
Hutchinson	Reno	1,182	882	300
Independence	Montgomery	504	399	105
Iola	Allen	169	124	45
Irving	Marshall	138	82	56
Jamestown	Cloud	115	87	28
Junction City	Davis	353	311	42
Kanopolis	Ellsworth	102	87	15
Kingman	Kingman	638	541	97
Kinsley	Edwards	203	176	27
Lakin	Kearney	339	234	105
Larned	Pawnee	390	323	67
Leavenworth	Leavenworth	3,459	2,837	622
Lebo	Coffey	129	89	40
Leonardville	Riley	75	64	11
Leoti	Wichita	201	175	26
Le Roy	Coffey	192	159	33
Liberty	Montgomery	77	60	17
Lincoln	Lincoln	353	259	94
Lindsborg	McPherson	251	208	43
Logan	Rice	69	62	7
Longton	Elk	187	112	75

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1888—CONTINUED.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	Total Vote.	Men.	Women.
Louisville	Pottawatomie	50	45	5
McCune	Crawford	103	91	12
Macksville	Stafford	86	53	33
Manhattan	Riley	575	436	139
Mankato	Jewell	197	157	40
Marion	Marion	582	423	159
Marquette	McPherson	169	109	60
Marysville	Marshall	325	321	4
Meade Center	Meade	135	123	12
Medicine Lodge	Barber	271	209	62
Melvern	Osage	105	84	21
Miltonvale	Cloud	151	108	43
Moline	Elk	126	95	31
Morganville	Clay	106	58	48
Mound City	Linn	346	204	142
Mound Valley	Labette	163	99	64
Mulvane	Sumner	113	112	1
Muscotah	Atchison	65	62	3
Neodesha	Wilson	314	255	59
Neosho Falls	Woodson	158	122	36
Ness	Ness	284	233	51
Netawaka	Jackson	65	50	15
Nickerson	Reno	140	120	20
Norton	Norton	439	281	158
Nortonville	Jefferson	88	88	None.
Norwich	Kingman	72	72	None.
Oberlin	Decatur	455	297	158
Olathe	Johnson	270	213	57
Oneida	Nemaha	73	49	24
Osage City	Osage	395	340	55
Osage Mission	Neosho	202	167	35
Osawatomie	Miami	345	217	128
Osborne	Osborne	169	157	12
Oskaloosa	Jefferson	154	104	50
Oswego	Labette	207	200	7
Oxford	Sumner	219	132	87
Parkerville	Morris	56	33	23
Parsons	Labette	749	629	120
Peabody	Marion	353	283	70
Perry	Jefferson	110	84	26
Phillipsburg	Phillips	236	196	40
Pleasanton	Linn	357	290	67
Pomona	Franklin	92	83	9
Pratt	Pratt	793	530	263
Queuemo	Osage	300	200	100
Reece	Greenwood	60	37	23
Republic City	Republic	15	15	None.
Richfield	Morton	132	98	34
Rosalia	Butler	422	367	55
Russell	Russell	443	270	173
Sabetha	Nemaha	508	269	239
St. John	Stafford	329	229	100
St. Marys	Pottawatomie	193	193	None.
Salina	Saline	711	598	113
Scandia	Republic	193	124	69
Scott City	Scott	273	188	85
Scranton	Osage	399	268	131
Sedan	Chautauqua	176	176	None.
Severance	Doniphan	117	80	37
Severy	Greenwood	82	77	5
Silver Lake	Shawnee	73	54	19
Smith Center	Smith	137	123	14
Solomon	Dickinson	383	219	164
Spring Hill	Johnson	80	75	5
Stafford	Stafford	348	238	110
Sterling	Rice	670	422	248
Stockton	Rooks	435	274	161
Sylvia	Reno	37	37	None.
Syracuse	Hamilton	275	138	137
Thayer	Neosho	97	75	22
Tonganoxie	Leavenworth	84	70	14

STATEMENT OF THE VOTE, 1888—CONCLUDED.

CITIES.	COUNTIES.	*Total Vote.*	*Men.*	*Women.*
Topeka	Shawnee	4,599	3,745	854
Toronto	Woodson	175	100	75
Udall	Cowley	87	72	15
Valley Center	Sedgwick	188	107	81
Valley Falls	Jefferson	421	321	100
Wa-Keeney	Trego	166	130	36
Walnut	Crawford	87	87	None.
Walton	Harvey	21	21	None
Washington	Washington	287	235	52
Waterville	Marshall	132	95	37
Westmoreland	Pottawatomie	166	99	67
Wetmore	Nemaha	80	54	26
White Cloud	Doniphan	250	149	101
Wichita	Sedgwick	3,941	3,637	304
Wilson	Ellsworth	287	183	104
Woodsdale	Stevens	90	57	33
Yates Center	Woodson	495	270	225
Total		64,318	49,090	15,228

1904 30504

END OF
TITLE